ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,

EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

1913-1914.

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CALCUTTA:
THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT.
1914.

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No. 413.

FROM J. F. BLAKISTON, ESQ.,
Offg. Supdt., Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Bankipore, the 16th July 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1913-14, together with two sets of the photographs taken during the year.

One set is intended for the Local Government and the other for transmission to India Office.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

J. F. BLAKISTON,
Offg. Supdt., Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle.

ANNUAL REPORT

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

1913-14.

No. 1142.—General view showing lower halves of ash-funnels where pillars originally stood, and also subsidiary circles of dark clay within the bays, Kumrahar. Site No. 1. District, Patna.

Corrections to the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Eastern Circle, for 1913-1914.

Page 57, line 33—

For "(=1,428 acres)" *read* "(=14·28 acres)".

Page 63, line 44—

For "5,000 square feet of area internally" *read* "50,000 square feet of area internally".

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ANNUAL REPORT

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FOR

1913-14

PART I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. **Office.**—On the 14th May the headquarters of the Superintendent were transferred from Bankipore to Calcutta where, besides continuing to act as Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, he also holds the post of Officer-in-charge of the Archæological Section in the Indian Museum. He was allotted offices for himself and staff in the Museum. The office of the Assistant Superintendent remains in Bankipore. During the latter part of the year a temporary staff, consisting of two photographers and three peons, has been attached to the office of the Superintendent. The Government of Bihar and Orissa has provided for their salaries, travelling allowances and such contingencies as may be necessary. They are engaged in touring the Province of Bihar and Orissa to take photographs and make notes in connection with the revision of the List of Ancient Monuments. Messrs. Suprakash Ganguli and Pindi Lal have been appointed to fill the posts. Messrs. S. N. Gupta, Assistant Principal of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, and A. K. Haldar were temporarily attached to the staff of the Assistant Superintendent in order to make, under his supervision, a copy of a fresco painting on the ceiling of a cave in the Ramgarh Hills, Sirguja State, Central Provinces. Their work was carried out to his entire satisfaction. The salaries and travelling allowances were found from a special grant of Rs. 1,300 made by the Government of India.

The Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Blakiston, was granted privilege leave for a fortnight at the end of September and during his absence Babu Krishna Chandra Mazumdar took over his duties. The photographer, Babu Nandalal Mitra, was on privilege leave from the 2nd June to the 1st September, during which period Mr. Suprakash Ganguli acted as a substitute. No others were on leave nor were any other additions made to the staff of this office. Babu Krishna Chandra Mazumdar and Makhanlal Mullick, clerks, Haridas Dutta and Narendra Nath Bose, draftsmen, were always kept busily occupied and in their various spheres of work conducted themselves very creditably indeed. Peon Sukhan Lal was transferred from the Archæological Section, Indian Museum, to the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, on the 1st December in place of peon Suraj Baksh Singh whose services were dispensed with.

The expenditure during the year has been as follows :—

1913-14.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salary of Gazetted Officers—		
Superintendent's pay	7,941 10 8	
Assistant Superintendent's pay	5,387 1 2	
		13,328 11 10
Superintendent's Calcutta house allowance	1,202 4 1	
		1,202 4 1
Salary of Non-Gazetted establishment—		
2 Clerks	1,200 0 0	
1 Photographer	1,200 0 0	
2 Draftsmen	1,380 0 0	
1 Maulvi from March to November 1913 at Rs. 100 and from December 1913 to February 1914 at Rs. 110 ...	1,230 0 0	
4 Peons	368 4 2	
Privilege leave allowance from 2nd June to 1st September 1913 at Rs. 70 per mensem paid to a substitute ...	210 0 0	
Grain compensation allowance	8 10 10	
		5,896 15 0
Allowances—		
Travelling allowances, Gazetted officers	4,670 6 0	
Ditto ditto establishment	1,988 14 9	
		6,659 4 9
Supplies and services—		
Charges for excavations	3,631 12 0	
Photographers and photo-materials	789 8 0	
Purchase of instruments	24 9 0	
		4,445 13 0
Contingencies—		
Purchase and repair of tents	645 12 0	
Ditto of stationery	13 5 0	
Ditto of books	625 9 0	
Rents, rates and taxes	600 0 0	
Postage and telegram charges	394 3 0	
Conveyance of tents, stores, records, etc.	757 5 6	
Hot and cold weather charges	116 12 6	
Purchase and repair of furniture	576 0 0	
		3,728 15 0
Miscellaneous	852 8 0	
Menial charges	147 0 0	
		999 8 0
Total ...	.....	36,261 7 8
Temporary establishment—		
Salary—		
2 Photographers	446 2 2	
3 Peons	58 10 4	
		504 12 6
Allowances—		
Travelling allowances	332 4 0	
		332 4 0
Contingencies—		
Purchase of 2 cameras	1,000 0 0	
Photo-materials, etc.	401 11 0	
Liveries	68 12 0	
		1,470 7 0
Total ...	.....	2,307 7 6

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S SIRGUJA EXPEDITION.

(GRANT OF RS. 1,300 MADE BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.)

Salary—		
2 Artists	762 9 2	
		762 9 2
Allowances—		
Travelling allowances	552 12 0	
		552 12 0
Total ...	.....	1,315 5 0

J. F. B.

2. **The Superintendent's tour.**—From the 1st April to the 13th of May, exclusive of six days at his office in the Indian Museum, the Superintendent was at headquarters in Bankipore, and went daily, with the exception of Sundays, to the excavations of Pataliputra at Kumrahar. On the 14th May, his headquarters were transferred to Calcutta. On the 19th June, he went to Darjeeling for his recess in the hills, and remained there only till July 1st, when he returned to headquarters. From the 19th to the 27th of September, he was in Simla in connection with the consultation of the Patna University Committee with the Director-General of Archæology. From the 20th October to the 1st of November, he went into camp at Bankipore, in order to make a preliminary survey of the site, and to arrange for the continuation of excavations at Kumrahar. On November 18th, the Superintendent began to prepare the excavated site at Kumrahar for the expected visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, and thereafter continued to arrange for new excavations. The site at Kumrahar having become sufficiently free from water, this year's excavations were commenced on the 16th December. The Superintendent has continued to remain in camp since that date in order to personally superintend the works. Between the 16th December and the end of the financial year, two short visits, namely, 15th to the 18th January and 28th to the 29th January, were made to Calcutta to attend the Science Conference in connection with the Indian Museum Centenary and to look to his museum office work.

A detailed statement of the time occupied by the tours mentioned above will be found in Appendix A.

J. F. B.

3. **Exploration.**—The exploratory work of the year, so far as it concerns excavation, has been limited to the continuance of Mr. Tata's excavations at Pātaliputra. The Department has again to record its deep obligation to Mr. Tata for his princely support of the work, a sum of Rs. 13,739-9-3 having been expended this season in his name, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 1,260-6-9. In addition to this a further sum of Rs. 3,469-12-0 was expended on preliminary work out of the regular grant of Rs. 5,000 in the budget of this office. The Department has further to thank the Government of Bihar and Orissa for their practical sympathy and generosity in acquiring land for us at Kumrahar at a total cost of Rs. 11,518-0-5. Without this active support at our critical time this year the work could not have gone on. My own personal sense of obligation to Sir Charles Bayley's Government is therefore keen.

The almost amusingly varied and complex difficulties, which have attended the work this year, are recorded in the second part of this Report, Chapter II. A preliminary account is given in the same place of the progress made in the study of the site, and of the work done this season. I may however be permitted to stress here the tentative nature of all such *ad interim* reports issued in the course of the excavations, and to disclaim any attempt at finality in present judgments. From one point of view it is perhaps regrettable that any report at all has to issue at just this moment. But after all the story of our evidences at Kumrahar has *per se* an interest which justifies its publication, even though accumulating evidences may, and presumably will, necessitate a modification in detail of particular views published now.

It remains only to add my thanks to my draftsman and *de facto* excavation assistant, Babu Hari Das Dutta, for the splendid way in which he has co-operated with me in the manifestly hard and trying work of the season. His many fine qualities are an asset to me of quite incalculable value.

D. B. S.

4. **List of Ancient Monuments.**—The Department has to record its obligations to the Government of Bihar and Orissa for the generous assistance they have given us in the matter of revising the List of Ancient Monuments in this Province. As it had been found impracticable for the Superintendent to visit in person all the monuments concerned, he requested sanction to the appointment of a special staff of temporary photographers. Two such appointments on Rs. 100—7—135 a month were sanctioned by the Government

of Bihar and Orissa in their letter No. 2704 E., dated the 20th November 1913 and telegram dated the 1st December 1913, and also the employment of three peons in the same connection. Two cameras also were provided at a cost of Rs. 500 each, and travelling allowance and a special contingent grant of Rs. 100 a month for each photographer for six months and Rs. 100 per month respectively. The office has been fortunate in securing for these important posts the services of Mr. Suprakash Ganguli and Mr. Pindi Lal, both experienced and very expert photographers. The latter comes to us from the office of the Archæological Survey in the Frontier Circle, where he has served with distinction for several years. It is a pleasure indeed to record my gratitude to Khan Sahib Mian Wasi-ud-din, Officer-in-charge of the current duties of the Superintendent in Peshawar, as well as to the Director-General of our Survey, for sparing his services from Taxila and permitting him to join the Eastern Circle.

The two officers and the permanent photographer, Babu Nanda Lal Mitra, have already covered the Tirhut Division in their touring, and have brought back a large series of photographs and voluminous notes which, taken in conjunction with existing materials, promise to provide a really adequate basis for the revision of the list as regards this Division.

In view of these facts the Superintendent regrets the fact that it has become necessary for him to take six months' leave at this juncture. But, although he is not in a position to pledge himself at present, he is not without hopes that he may be able to take the revision actively in hand while on leave.

It is proposed to undertake the photographic survey of the Patna Division early in the autumn, and it is anticipated that records of all the monuments will have been secured before the close of the year. This should enable us to bring out the Patna Divisional Volume at a date not far behind that of the Tirhut Division.

D. B. S.

5. **Treasure Trove. (a) Consisting of Coins.**—The following cases were reported from *Bengal* during the year :—

(1) Find of 195 coins at Dattapulia, in the Nadia district.
(2) Find of 38 coins at Shahapur, in the Nadia district.
(3) Find of 500 coins at Atgharia, in the Murshidabad district.
(4) Find of Rs. 167 worth of modern coins (exact number unascertained) at Biralshap, in the Mymensingh district.
(5) Recovered find of Rs. 34 worth (exact number unascertained) at Dhantola, in the Malda district.

(1) The treasure consisted of 195 current coins of British mintage. The find was made on the 6th April 1913 by one Aswini Kumar Sarkar of Dattapulia village, police-station Ranaghat, under the earthen floor of a *kaccha* house, which formerly belonged to Khudiram Pal of the same village and recently came into the possession of the finder by purchase from Khudiram. The treasure is claimed by Khudiram who alleges that his father kept it hidden in a brass pot under the ground. The Collector reports that he has himself inspected the coins that they are all modern and that there is no necessity to acquire them.

(2) The find consisted of 35 rupees, 2 half-rupees and one quarter rupee. The treasure was found on 26th November 1913, in an earthen pot by Nasar Mandal and four others while digging in a field, which belonged to Kuran Chakar of village Shahapur in thana Jivannagar. The finders at first concealed the treasure. The coins were minted at Murshidabad in the name of the Emperor Shah Alam in the 19th year of the reign and are really coins of the Hon'ble East India Company. They are exceedingly common and need not be acquired.

(3) The Collector reported on the 1st November 1913 that 500 silver coins had been found by one Umesh (or Romesh) Bagdi of village Atgharia in the jurisdiction of police-station Khargram while digging earth in order to erect a mud-walled house. The finder and others have made away with the coins so that their numismatic value is uncertain, though it is believed

that they are current coins as evidence shows that the finder proposed to purchase land with the money.

(4) The cultivators of village Biralshap in the jurisdiction of Fulbaria police-station while making a channel for the passage of water from the field of one Pukia Sheik into their own fields. found some money buried in the earth in the former's field and distributed it amongst themselves. A cowherd who witnessed the occurrence divulged the matter to the villagers and finally on 26th May, 1913, the case was brought to the notice of the police, who recovered Rs. 167 from the finders. The coins are current coins of the realm and of no numismatic value.

(5) The find was made by one Kristo Dhan Das while digging the earth from the floor of a *bhita* on the 2nd February, 1914, in village Dhantola in police-station English Bazar. His spade struck against a *ghoti* which with its contents is said to have weighed four to five seers. The amount of money is supposed to have amounted to between Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, but of this only Rs. 34 worth has been recovered. The coins recovered are silver coins of British mintage dating between the years 1840—1893 and are therefore numismatically of no value.

The following finds are reported from *Bihar* and *Orissa* :—

(1) Find of 193 coins at Kariatpur, in the Hazaribagh district.
(2) Find of 527 coins at Puri, in the Puri district.
(3) Find of 99 coins at Joginanda, in the Singhbhum district.
(4) Find of 72 coins at Simri, in the Muzaffarpur district.

(1) On the 4th March, 1913, one Mahabir Bania of village Kariatpur, thana Barhi, when ploughing found a brass *lota* containing silver coins to the value of Rs. 180 and subseqnently certain other persons found 13 other coins amounting to Rs. 9-4-3. In all 193 coins were discovered and bear dates from 1825 to 1893. The Deputy Commissioner reports that there is no necessity to acquire the coins.

(2) A cooly named Kela Dalai while digging for the foundations of the new Dharmasala building of Rai Hariram Goenka Bahadur in the town of Puri on the 29th November, 1913, discovered an earthen pot containing 527 silver coins. The Collector reports that all the coins are whole rupees and bear the portraits of King William IV and Queen Victoria.

(3) When ploughing his field on or about the 30th January, 1914, one Selai Ho of village Joginanda in the Kolhan Government estate found 99 old silver coins in a broken *lota* under the earth. The coins have been handed over to Government and have been sent to Mr. C. S. Delmerick for his report thereon. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the coins have Urdu inscriptions, are round and of varying sizes. No further information is yet available in this office.

(4) While digging on the 4th May, 1909, a tank at Simri, thana Sitamarhi, the spade of Anup Lal Kewat struck an earthen pot containing silver coins. The pot was broken and its contents were taken away by the above named and another, Aklu Goala. All the coins with the exception of four coins were melted down to make a neck ornament. Aklu Goala got the four remaining coins, two of which he gave to a person named Mahanta Misra, who has denied having received them, and the remaining two he made over to the Sub-Inspector during his enquiry. These two coins have been forwarded to Mr. C. S. Delmerick for his opinion.

(**b**) **Other than Coins.**—Only three finds have been notified during the year, namely :—

(1) At Kariatpur, in the Hazaribagh district, Bihar and Orissa.
(2) At Chatra, in the Hazaribagh district.
(3) At Nabinagar, in the Sonthal Parganas district, Bihar and Orissa.

(1) The following articles were found when the police Sub-Inspector, investigating the case of the *lota* containing Rs. 180 referred to above, caused the ground to be dug up :—one brass *kalchhul*, one iron *tanga*, one iron spade, one iron *gur phorni* and one *lota*. The estimated value of these articles is 5 annas less one pice, which was found at the same time.

(2) Two gold necklace chains were found by one Jhomi Dusad in a *lota* concealed in a wall, which was being pulled down. The chains are of

superior workmanship, but modern and of a common type. They are worth approximately Rs. 1,000, but possess no antiquarian value. Acquisition has not been advised.

(3) When clearing silt from a well at Nabinagar in the Pakour subdivision, two hollow silver tiger heads measuring about 3½ inches in diameter, were found by a gangman. The find was reported by the Supervisor in charge of the Lower Ganges Bridge works at Pakour. The heads have been shown to Mr. Abanindro Nath Tagore of the Calcutta School of Art, and he is of opinion that they are no earlier than late Muhammadan and may be quite modern. Such heads are still used frequently on maces and palanquin rods. As there is apparently no special interest about these particular specimens either artistic or historical, their acquisition has not been recommended.

J. F. B.

6. **Drawings and Photographs.**—The drawings and photographs prepared for the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent during the year under review are listed in Appendices C and D, respectively.

7. **Superintendent's Programme for 1914-15.**—As will be clear from Chapter II in Part II of this Report, a period of three months over and above the twelve months officially under review in these pages has already been devoted to the exploratory work of Mr. Tata's excavations at Pātaliputra, which were closed only on June 25th. Combined leave for six months having been granted to the Superintendent with effect from the same date, it is expected that he will be absent out of India until the 2nd January, 1915. Subject to official approval he then proposes, on return from leave, to take in hand the work of excavation at Kumrahar without delay, in which undertaking he will presumably be occupied from the 2nd January to the end of the official year.

D. B. S.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

8. **Conservation.**—No Imperial grant-in-aid for conservation was given during the year under review. Statements of all works undertaken during the year are given in Appendix B. Comparison may be made with these statements, and the list of proposed works inserted on pages 11 and 12 of the Annual Report of this Circle for 1912-13. In Appendix E will be found a list of conservation notes prepared this year; and in Appendix F is a statement of proposed works for the forthcoming year (1914-15).

The following sums have been expended by the various Governments on conservation :—

Bengal, Rs. 15,663 exclusive of the sum of Rs. 1,109, spent on the *Nizamat* tombs at *Murshidabad*, which is found from a contribution fund; *Bihar* and *Orissa*, Rs. 19,862-13; *Central Provinces*, Rs. 13,264-4-8; *Assam*, Rs. 8,128-8. These amounts include expenditure both on special works and annual repairs. Last year only Rs. 4,847 were spent in *Bengal*; this year that sum has been considerably improved upon. There are, however, still a number of outstanding estimates for works, which have been approved by this department, but which have not yet been undertaken. Several estimates for works recommended are awaited also. The *Bihar* and *Orissa* Government has been generous in its disbursement of funds for Archæological purposes. The Central Provinces have decided to spend annually the sum of Rs. 10,000 exclusive of grants required for annual repairs. This amount has been expended on a variety of works, which, as will be seen from the statement in Appendix B, were mostly of an inexpensive nature. In *Assam* there is no great quantity of conservation work, though that there it requires careful handling. The amount expended this year appears to me quite sufficient to the requirements of the Province.

To enumerate a few of the principal works, which are in hand or have been completed during the year. In *Bengal*, special repairs to the *mosque* at *Astogram* in the *Mymensingh District* have been completed, though the mosque yet remains to be fenced round. For this work there is an approved

estimate ready. The conservation of the small ruined *brick mosque* at *Kharaul* in the *Murshidabad District* is also finished. An estimate has been called for for fencing it. At *Pandua* in the *Hooghly District* the *mosque of Shah Safi-ud-din* has been under repair. Works covered by the first estimate are completed, but another estimate amounting to Rs. 2,000 has been framed for additional works. At *Dehar* near *Vishnupur* in the *Bankura District* works in connection with the conservation of the small *Sareswar temple* have been commenced. Rupees 3,974 have been expended out of an estimated sum of Rs. 5,990. The *Gunmant mosque* at *Gaur* is being conserved at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,559, and an additional sum of Rs. 2,269 out of a sanctioned sum of Rs. 3,680 has been expended during the year on the special repairs to other monuments at the same place and at *Pandua*. The remaining works were mostly in the nature of annual repairs, on which no large sums were expended.

In *Bihar* and *Orissa* the *Shhabad District* came in for a full share of conservation works. At *Rohtasgarh* a sum of Rs. 1,707 was spent on annual repairs, and some special repairs to the various buildings situated within the fort, which had been recommended in a conservation note. At *Sasaram* a total of Rs. 4,079 was expended. Amongst the works executed were special repairs to the *tank* near the tomb *of Hussain Sur Shah*. A commencement was made in the conservation of the *wall* round the above tomb, and the verandah floor of the tomb itself was relayed. Gratings were fixed in the openings of the *gateway* at the north end of *Sher Shah's tomb causeway*, and some repairs were done to the tomb. Special repairs were carried out at the tomb of *Salim Shah*. Plans with an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,877 have been approved for improving the approach over the *causeway* to *Sher Shah's tomb*. An estimate has also been prepared for removing houses and tombs, which butt against the compound wall of *Hussain Shah's tomb*. This estimate amounts to Rs. 16,046. At *Chainpur* in the same district, special repairs were undertaken on the tomb of *Bakhtiyar Khan*, and annual repairs were done to monuments at *Buxar* and *Bhabhua*. In the Orissa Circle the work of constructing a shed for sculpture at *Kanarak* in the *Puri District* was continued. Cassarina trees were planted in the compound of the *Black Pagoda temple*, and repairs to the temple itself were completed. At *Bhubaneswar* special repairs to the *Chitrakarini temple* are in progress. At *Patna* the *Agam Kuan well* was repaired and a number of small annual repairs were undertaken on monuments amongst which is included the *tomb of Makdum Shah Daulat at Manair*. Other small works were carried out in various parts of the Province.

In *Assam*, special repairs to the *Ahom temple* at *Nigriting* in the *Sibsagar District* were completed, and repairs to the *Sibdole*, *Debidole* and *Bishnudole* temples at *Gaurisagar* in the same District are in progress. Annual repairs were done to the temples and other monuments at *Sibsagar*. The work of re-erecting fallen stones at *Dimapur* at an estimated cost of Rs. 710 is in progress, and a sum of Rs. 375 has been expended on annual repairs at this place. Special repairs were executed on the *Hayagriva Madhaba temple at Hajo* in the *Kamrup District*. Other works in Assam were merely those of ordinary maintenance.

The conservation of the beautiful *temple of Ranmukteswar* at *Kukkurmath* in the *Mandla District* of the *Central Provinces* has been completed and works are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to have been well executed. Special repairs to the *Gawilgarh Fort* near *Chikalda*, which were reported last year, to be still in progress were completed during the year. Conservation works are in progress on a *mosque* at *Rohinkhelda* and a *temple* at *Kothali* in the *Buldana District*. A fence is being erected around the *temple of Bhawani* at *Barsi Takli* in the *Akola District* and the work of repairing the small *chattri* at *Balapur* in the same district has been completed. Several works have been in progress at *Mandhata* in the *Nimar District*. The *Chandsuraj gateway* and the *Chaubis avatar temple* have been conserved and some small works have been carried out at the *Siddnath temple*. At *Burhanpur* in the same district special repairs to the *Bibi Sahib's masjid* have been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,491. The *Somnath temple* at *Bargaon* in the *Jubbulpore District* has been repaired this year. A quantity of small annual repair works were also carried out during the year under review.

9. **Assistant Superintendent's tour.**—As I did not return to headquarters on the completion of my Central Provinces tour reported on in last year's Annual Report till the 15th April, this report commences from the 16th April 1913. My time was fully occupied from that date to the end of May in writing up the results of that tour and in preparing my Annual Report. In May, however, I visited the *tomb* of *Makdum Shah Daulat* at *Maner* and the *Agam Kuan* at *Gulzarbagh* both in the *Patna District.* In June I again visited *Maner*; this time the Assistant Engineer accompanied me, and I explained to him what was required to be done. From July 1st to 8th, I made a short tour in *Bengal* and also visited *Ranchi.* In Bengal, I inspected all the temples at *Vishnupur* and at *Dehar*, six miles distant, in the *Bankura District*, and saw the temples at *Barakar* in the *Burdwan District.* From July 21st to 27th, I was in the *Shahabad District* and inspected the *Mundeswari temple* near *Bhabhua* and the *mausoleum* of *Bakhtiyar Khan* at *Chainpur.* In August, I visited the *Dutch Church cemetery* in Patna, and at the request of the Chief Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, gave instructions about taking impressions of the inscriptions on the tombs therein. *Buxar* in the *Shahabad District* was also visited during this month. On the 31st of August I started for the *Faridpur District*, *Bengal*, and inspected the small mosque at *Kazi Bakai* in the *Madaripur* subdivision, concerning which the Bengal Government had called for a report. In September, I was granted privilege leave for a fortnight. From October 21st to 24th I inspected some ancient sites and monuments in the *Monghyr District.* On the 2nd November I started on a tour in *Bengal* returning to headquarters on the 23rd August, the places visited on this tour were the temple at *Kantanagar* in the *Dinajpur District* and the *Jalpesh temple* in the *Jalpaiguri District.* In the middle of the month I accompanied His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on his visit to the ancient monuments at *Gaur* and *Pandua* in the *Malda District.* Thence I continued my tour to *Berhampore* in the *Murshidabad District* and inspected all the historical monuments in *Berhampore*, *Murshidabad* and *Cossimbazar.* From *Berhampore* I went to *Plassey* in the *Nadia District* and saw the *Plassey memorial* and the battlefield. I then went to *Kalna* in the *Burdwan District.* On December 4th, I left headquarters again and went direct to *Tezpur* in the *Darrang District*, *Assam*, where I inspected the ruins and ancient buildings and gave directions for the copying of a large inscription. Continuing I visited the *Cachari* remains at *Maibong* and *Khaspur* in the *Cachar District* and finished up in *Dacca*, where I inspected several buildings, about which the Bengal Government had asked for reports. I returned to Bankipore on Christmas Day. The first-half of January was occupied in preparing lists of works proposed to be carried out by the four provinces during 1914-15, and in ordinary office routine work. On the 14th, I went to *Calcutta* to meet the Director-General of Archæology in India. From February 6th to March 18th, my time was spent in going to the *Ramgarh Hill* in *Sirguja State*, *Chhatisgarh Feudatory States*, superintending the copying of a fresco in the *Jogimara cave* as directed by the Director-General of Archæology in India and returning to *Pendra* in the *Bilaspur District*, *Central Provinces.* The remainder of March and up to April 12th was occupied in inspecting monuments in the *Central Provinces.* From *Pendra* I went to *Lasur* in the *Amraoti District* and saw a platform, which had been dug up in front of the *Anandeswar temple.* From hence I returned to *Raipur* and from there I visited the ancient temple at *Sirpur.* On March 28th, I saw the old fort and temples at *Dhamdha* in the *Drug District* and on the following day visited a temple at *Gandai* in the same District. The fort at *Lanji* and the temples at *Baihar* in the *Balaghat District* were afterwards visited, then the *Mundara tank* near *Seoni* and lastly the Gond fort at *Deogarh* in the *Chhindwara district.*

10. **The Assistant Superintendent's Programme for 1914-15.**—In Appendix F will be found a programme of works proposed by me to be carried out by the various Provinces during the ensuing year. As regards my touring no final arrangements have been made.

J. F. B.

APPENDIX A.

The following statement shows the amount of time spent on tour :—

DR. D. B. SPOONER.

1913.

April 1st to 5th	Excavations at Pataliputra.
„ 7th to 12th	Ditto ditto.
„ 14th to 19th	Ditto ditto.
„ 21st to May 3rd	Ditto ditto.
May 5th to 6th	Ditto ditto.
„ 6th to 11th	Duty at the Indian Museum.
„ 12th to 13th	Excavations at Pataliputra.
„ 13th to 14th	Transfer to Calcutta.
June 19th to July 1st	Recess in the hills.
September 19th to 27th ...	To attend Mr. Nathan's consultation on Archæology with the Director-General of Archæology at Simla.
October 20th to November 15th ...	To make preliminary survey of site and arrange for coming Excavations at Pataliputra.
November 16th to 17th ...	Duty at headquarters.
„ 18th to December 15th	To prepare excavated site for the Viceroy's visit ; thereafter to arrange for new Excavations at Pataliputra.

1914.

December 16th, 1913, to January 15th, 1914.	Excavations at Pataliputra.
January 15th to 18th	Duty at headquarters.
„ 19th to 27th	Excavations at Pataliputra.
„ 28th to 29th	Duty at headquarters.
„ 30th to March 31st ...	Excavations at Pataliputra.

J. F. BLAKISTON, ESQ.

1913.

May 1st and 8th	Inspection of ancient monuments in the Patna District.
June 20th to 21st	Inspection of the mausoleum of Makdum Shah Daulat at Maner, Patna District.
July 1st to 3rd	Inspection of ancient monuments at Vishnupur, Bankura District.
„ 4th to 6th	Inspection of ancient monuments in the Ranchi District.
„ 7th to 8th	Inspection of Baigunia temple at Barakar, Burdwan District.
„ 21st to 27th	Inspection of ancient monuments at Bhabhua and Chainpur in the Shahabad District.
August 16th	Inspection of Dutch church cemetery at Patna.
„ 26th to 27th	Inspection of ancient monuments at Buxar in the Shahabad District.
„ 31st to September 10th ...	Inspection of an old mosque at Kazi Bakai in the Faridpur District.
October 21st to 24th	Inspection of ancient monuments in the Monghyr District.
November 2nd to 4th	Inspection of Kantonagar temple in the Dinajpur District.
„ 5th to 7th	Inspection of the Jalpesh temple in the Jalpaiguri District.
„ 8th to 13th	Accompanying His Excellency the Governor to the ancient monuments at Gaur and Pandua in the Malda District.
„ 14th to 16th ...	Inspection of ancient monuments in the Murshidabad District.
„ 17th to 18th ...	Inspection of monuments at Plassey and Rajinagar in the Nadia District.

APPENDIX A—*concluded.*

1913—(*concluded*).

November 19th to 21st	...	Inspection of ancient monuments at Kalna in the Burdwan District.
„ 22nd to 23rd	...	Inspection of ancient monuments in the Monghyr District.
December 4th to 13th ...	...	Inspection of ancient remains at Tezpur, Darrang District.
„ 14th to 17th	...	Inspection of the Cachari ruins at Maibong and Khaspur in the Cachar District.
„ 18th to 25th	...	Inspection of monuments in the Dacca District.

1914.

January 14th to 19th ...	...	To meet the Director-General of Archæology in India at the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
February 6th to March 18th	...	Supervising the copying of frescoes in the Jogimara cave on Ramgarh Hill, Sirguja, in the Chhatisgarh Feudatory States.
March 19th to 21st ...	...	Inspection of the Anandeswar temple at Lasur in the Amraoti District.
„ 22nd to 26th ...	...	Inspection of ancient monuments at Sirpur in the Raipur District.
„ 27th to 29th ...	...	Inspection of ancient monuments in the Drug District.
„ 30th ...	...	To meet the Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, at Nagpur.
„ 31st to April 4th	...	Inspection of ancient monuments at Lanji and Baihar in the Balaghat District.
April 5th to 6th ...	...	Inspection of Mandara Tank in the Seoni District.
„ 7th to 12th ...	...	Inspection of Deogarh Fort in the Chhindwara District.

PERMANENT STAFF (INDEPENDENT OF GAZETTED OFFICERS).

1913.

June 9th to 30th ...	...	For bringing negatives from Simla, under Director-General of Archæology's instructions. (Offg. Photographer.)
July 7th to 10th ...	...	Taking photographs of the Excavation site at Pataliputra, under Superintendent's orders. (Offg. Photographer.)
August 19th to September 1st	...	Taking photos and estampages at Khandagiri, Puri District, under Superintendent's orders. (Offg. Photographer.)
September 19th to 30th	...	Tours to Barabar Hills, under Superintendent's orders. (Head Draftsman.)
October 1st to 8th ...	...	Tours to Barabar Hills, Bankipore and Ladooi Tarooi, under Superintendent's orders. (Head Draftsman.)
„ 18th to 27th ...	...	Taking estampages of inscriptions at Khandagiri, Puri District, under Superintendent's orders. (Head Draftsman.)
„ 21st to 23rd ...	...	Taking photographs of railing pillars in the Budh Gaya temple for the Director-General of Archæology. (Second Draftsman.)
December 15th to 24th	...	Tours in the Maldah District to inspect monuments at Gaur and Pandua. (Maulvi.)

1914.

February 2nd to March 13th	...	Tours in the Champaran District for taking photos in connection with the List of Ancient Monuments. (Photographer.)

APPENDIX B.

Statement of expenditure on archæological works in the Assam Circle during 1913-14.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs. A.	
Darrang ...	Tezpur ...	Clearing jungle on the ruins of temple on Pamoni Hill.	79	82 8	Completed.
Ditto ...	Bishnath ...	Repairs to certain monuments and tombs.	24	24 0	Ditto.
Sibsagar ...	Gaurisagar	Jungle clearing and repairing the Bishnudole temple near Gaurisagar.	1,183	745 0	In progress.
Ditto ...	Sibsagar ...	Special repairs to Bishnudole, Shibdole and Durgadole temples on the bank of Sibsagar tank.	2,300	1,959 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Nigriting ...	Special repairs to Shibdole temple...	2,126	2,113 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Gaurisagar	Special repairs to Debidole and Shibdole temples.	1,210	357 0	In progress.
Ditto ...	Sibsagar ...	Annual repairs to monuments and antiquities.	549	451 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Dimapur ...	Re-erecting and improving the Dimapur ruins.	931	724 0	Estimate amounting to Rs. 710 approved by this office.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Repairs to Dimapur ruins ...	400	375 0	
Goalpara ...	Dhubri ...	(1) Annual repairs to monument over the grave of Mr. G. R. Geale. (2) Annual repairs to monument over the grave of R. B. Dunn. (3) Annual repairs to monument over the grave of Mr. E. W. George.	10	10 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Goalpara ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Lieutenant Cresswell and 3 other tombs.	20	21 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Jogighopa	Annual repairs to ancient tombs ...	25	25 0	Ditto.
Kamrup ...	Kamakhya	Annual repairs to Duar Qarya rock inscription at the foot of the Kamakhya hill.	16	16 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Hajo ...	Special repairs to Hayagriva Madhaba temple.	339	389 0	Ditto.
Cachar ...	Khonoma and Sechema.	Repairs to memorials to Messrs. Damount and Major Cook at Khonoma and Lieutenant Forbes at Sechema.	85	98 0	
Manipur ...	Manipur ...	Repairs to Quinton Memorials ...	20	17 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Providing lightning conductor to Natchghar.	221	118 0	
		Carried over ...	...	7,524 8	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs. A.	
		Brought forward ...	...	7,524 8	
Manipur ...	Manipur ...	Repairs to Durbar Hall, Coronation Room, Natchghar and Jubaraja's temple.	300	300 0	
Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Repairs to memorials to Dr. Brown, Mr. Heath, Captain Gordon, etc.	30	28 0	
Ditto ...	Langthabal	Special repairs to memorials to Captain Gordon.	56	54 0	
Ditto ...	Manipur ...	Specials repairs to Durbar Hall, Coronation Room, etc.	171	169 0	
Ditto ...	Mayangkhang.	Repairs to the graves of Messrs. Melville and O'Brien.	20	18 0	
Khasi and Jaintia Hill Districts.	Shillong ...	Annual repairs to Manipur Memorial.	10	10 0	
Ditto ...	Cherrapunji.	Aunual repairs to Scott's Monument.	10	10 0	
Ditto ...	Nongkhlaw	Annual repairs to the monument to the memory of Lieutenant Beadingfield and Burlton.	15	15 0	
		TOTAL ...	...	8,128 8	

No Imperial Grant was received during 1913-14.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work in Bengal during 1913-14.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs. A.	
Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	Ordinary repairs to towers, pillars and monuments on the Calcutta maidan.	451	450 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Do.	Maintaining tablets and lines of demarcation in connection with the old Fort William, Calcutta.	198	199 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ordinary repairs to Holwell Monument at Calcutta.	110	115 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	...	764 0	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. A	
		Brought forward ...	...	764 0	
Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	Annual repairs to tombs and monuments in cemeteries at Lower Circular Road and Park Street.	228	221 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Repairing tombs and monuments in Scottish Cemetery, Calcutta.	4	4 0	Ditto.
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Ordinary repairs to the old Fort ...	416	367 0	Ditto.
Do.	Astogram	Special repairs to the Kutub mosque	1,079	995 0	Ditto.
Do.	Majidpara	Ordinary repairs to the mosque of Aurangzeb.	12	12 0	Ditto.
Dacca ...	Lalbagh ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of Bibi Peri.	35	35 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the old Fort ...	140	137 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to mosque ...	123	123 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Magrapura	Repairs to the tomb of Ghyasuddin Azamsha at Magrapara.	3	3 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Dacca ...	Annual repairs to the tombs of Joseph Pagot and Colombo Sahib.	5	5 0	Ditto.
24-Parganas	Belghuria	Special repairs to the Semaphore Tower.	79	69 0	Ditto.
Do	Do. ...	Quadrennial repairs to the Semaphore Tower.	248	244 0	Ditto.
Do.	Dum-Dum	Repairs to the tablet at Dum-Dum House.	5	5 0	Ditto.
Do.	Paikpara ...	Repairs to the tablet	5	5 0	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	Ordinary repairs to the Semaphore Tower.	20	20 0	Ditto.
Murshidabad	Murshidabad	Conservation of tomb and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan.	1,571	9 0	In progress.
Do	Kheraul ...	Conservation of the Kheraul mosque	767	790 0	Completed.
Do.	Murshidabad	Repairs to the Nizamat tombs ...	1,191	1,109 0	Completed (from contribution fund).
Nadia ...	Plassey ...	Annual repairs to the demarcation pillars of Plassey battlefield.	68	80 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Repairs to Plassey monument ...	103	85 0	Ditto.
		Carried over	...	5,082 0	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. A.	
		Brought forward ...	...	5,082 0	
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Annual repairs to the tomb of Cosma-de-Koros in the Darjeeling cemetery.	7	7 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of General Lloyd.	5	5 0	Ditto.
Hooghly ...	Chinsura	Special repairs to tombs in English and Dutch cemeteries.	91	86 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Pandua ...	Special repairs to the mosque of Shah Safi-ud-din.	2,561	1,423 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Serampore	Annnal repairs to Henry Martin's Pagoda.	104	90 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Pandua and and Tribeni.	Annual repairs to the ancient monuments at Pandua and Tribeni.	115	129 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Sahebganj	Annual repairs to the Clark's temple near Sahebganj.	25	25 0	Ditto.
Birbhum	Suri ...	Wire fencing round the temple of Damodar.	313	309 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Damodar Mandir	27	27 0	Ditto.
Bankura	Dehar, Vishnupur.	Special repairs to the Sareswar temple at Dehar near Vishnupur.	5,990	3,974 0	In progress.
Do. ...	Vishnupur	Special repairs to the Sareswar temple at Dehar, near Vishnupur.	...	7 0	Supplementary revised estimate to be submitted shortly. Sd. F. A. A. C.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the ancient monuments at Vishnupur.	294	251 0	Completed.
Burdwan	Kalna ...	Annual repairs to the ancient monuments.	189	190 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Buddipur	Annual repairs to two temples ...	18	14 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Bamoonarah	Annual repairs to Rardeswar temple.	20	20 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Burdwan	Annual repairs to ancient monuments, viz., Kutubuddin, Sher Afghan and Bahram Sakka.	66	67 0	Ditto.
Jessore ...	Sagardari	Annual repairs to memorial tablets of Michael Madhusudan Dutta.	5	5 0	Completed.
Khulna ...	Bagerhat ...	Annual repairs to Sat Gumbaz mosque.	490	476 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	...	12,187 0	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. A.	
		Brought forward ...	...	12,187 0	
Khulna ...	Khulna ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Philip Zemoot.	2	2 0	Completed.
Rajshahi ...	Bagha ...	Special repairs to mosque ...	3,094	30 0	Ditto (also stated to have been completed during 1912-13).
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to mosque ...	145	157 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Kusumba	Ditto ditto ...	150	157 0	Ditto.
Malda ...	Gaur ...	Repairing the Gunmant mosque ...	1,559	1,043 0	In progress.
Ditto ...	Gaur and Pandua.	Providing signboards on archæological buildings.	124	114 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Special repairs to the archæological buildings.	3,680	2,269 0	In progress.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to the archæological buildings.	800	813 0	Completed.
		Total ...	...	16,772 0	

Note.—The figures furnished include adjustments made up to the preliminary accounts for March 1914 and there may be further adjustments in March 1914—final.
No Imperial Grant was received during 1913-14.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work in Bihar and Orissa during 1913-14.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. A.	
Shahabad ...	Rohtas ...	Annual repairs to Rohtas Fort ...	540	535 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Repairs to stone lintel and chowkat to Rohtas Palace.	386	400 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Repairs to the Temple South of the Palace.	7	7 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Fixing wire netting frames to Man Singh's temple at the foot of the Rohitasian temple.	14	11 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Repairs to the tomb of Habbas Khan.	273	264 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	...	1,217 0	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. A.	
		Brought forward ...	...	1,217 0	
Shahabad	Rohtas ...	Fixing wire netting in front of Jumma Masjid.	176	177 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Special repairs to the well and cemetery at foot of the Rohtas Hill.	323	313 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Sassaram ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of Alawal Khan.	12	10 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Special repairs to the tomb of Alawal Khan.	160	159 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of Hussain Sur Shah.	85	71 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Special repairs to tank near tomb of Hussain Sur Shah.	1,380	1,369 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Special repairs to the tomb of Hussain Sur Shah.	874	875 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Special repairs to the compound walls of the tomb of Hussain Sur Shah.	2,032	490 0	In progress.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of Sher Shah.	41	27 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fixing gratings to gateway at north end of causeway of Sher Shah's tomb.	1,526	499 0	In progress.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Special repairs to Sher Shah's tomb.	513	154 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Special repairs to the tomb of Selim Shah.	428	425 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Buxar ...	Special repairs to fort ...	150	150 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to cemetery ...	167	166 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Stud cemetery ...	10	10 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Kathkowli tombs.	10	9 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Chainpur	Annual repairs to Bakhtiyar Khan's tomb.	54	56 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Special repairs to Bakhtiyar Khan's tomb.	500	474 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	...	6,651 0	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. A.	
		Brought forward ...	...	6,651 0	
Shahabad ...	Near Bhabhua.	Annual repairs to Mundeswari temple.	18	19 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Bhabhua ...	Removing jungles from Shergarh Fortress.	90	92 0	Ditto.
Gaya ..	Shamshernagar.	Annual repairs to the tomb of Shamsher Khan.	46	45 0	
Do. ...	Budh Gaya	Annual repairs to Budh Gaya temple.	394	293 0	
Do. ...	Ghenjan ...	Annual repairs to ancient Buddhist statue.	27	9 0	
Patna ...	Manair ...	Ordinary repairs to the tomb of Mukdum Shah Daulat and Subedar Ibrahim Khan.	...	360 0	
Do. ...	Bihar ...	Providing a wired door, etc., in Syed Ibrahim's tomb.	176	138 8	
Do. ...	Bankipore	Providing wire fencing and gate round the tomb of Major Knox.	292	112 3	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to Major Knox's tomb.	9	8 4	
Do. ...	Rajgir ...	Annual repairs to Jain temple ...	14	13 14	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Mahadeo temple	47	46 14	
Do. ...	Bihar ...	Annual repairs to Syed Ibrahim's tomb.	46	45 9	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to Maniyar Math ...	20	20 11	
Do. ...	Patna City cemetery.	Annual repairs to Tall stone shaft	13	...	
Do. ...	Gulzarbagh	Special repairs to Agam Kuan well	1,052	884 14	Completed.
Monghyr ...	Monghyr Fort.	Annual repairs to the tomb of Pir Shah Naffa.	50	45 0	
Ditto ...	Pir Pahar	Annual repairs to the tomb of Miss Mary Anne Beckett.	10	11 0	
Bhagalpur	Madhipura	Annual repairs to the tomb of Charles Hays.	1	1 0	
Purnea ...	Araria ...	Annual repairs to tomb of John Macguire.	4	3 0	
Champaran	Rampurwa	Fencing round Asoka pillar ...	10,338	358 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Kessaria ...	Special repairs to the Buddhist stupa.	2,124	910 0	
		Carried over ...	...	10,067 13	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. A.	
		Brought forward ...	...	10,067 13	
Champaran	Lauria ...	Annual repairs to Asoka pillar ...	25	23 0	
Ditto ...	Gobindganj	Annual repairs to Asoka pillar ...	25	22 0	
Puri ...	Bhubaneswar.	Annual repairs to the temples ...	393	474 0	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Special repairs to the Jagmohan of the Chitrakarini temple.	2,486	1,260 0	In progress.
Do. ...	Konarak ...	Annual repairs to the Black Pagoda	560	526 0	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Construction of a sculpture shed ...	10,000	4,031 0	In progress.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Special repairs to the main and other temples.	6,096	3,123 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Planting cassarina trees in the compound of the Black Pagoda.	150	190 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Khandagiri and Udayagiri.	Repairs to the Khandagiri and Udayagiri caves.	169	64 0	In progress.
Sambalpur	Sonepur ...	Annual repairs to the grave of Miss Amelias.	10	10 0	
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	Annual repairs to two Dutch tombs	36	36 0	
Cuttack ...	Jajpur ...	Clearing jungle from the ancient monuments.	50	36 0	
		Total ...	...	19,862 13	

No Imperial Grant was received during 1913-14.

Statement of expenditure on archæological works in the Central Provinces during 1913-14.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Amraoti ...	Chikalda ...	Annual repairs to the Gawilgarh Fort.	4,869	2,880 0 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to the Gawilgarh Fort.	...	40 0 0	Dittto.
Balaghat ...	Lanji ...	Annual repairs to the old Fort at Lanji.	...	25 0 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	...	2,945 0 0	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward ...	...	2,945 0 0	
Chanda ...	Chanda ...	Building a portion of the fort wall near Vithoba and Chore Khirkee in Chanda City.	1,037	468 0 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Wairagarh	Jungle cutting and uprooting inside and outside the fort wall.	441	423 0 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Chanda ...	Annual repairs to the monument of Mr. Dysdah.	...	3 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the monument of Mr. Pasley.	...	2 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the Gond Raja's tomb with enclosure wall.	...	128 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the monuments of officers who fell at the siege of Chanda.	...	30 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the fort wall	...	206 0 0	
Do. ...	Lalpeth ...	Annual repairs to the monoliths ...	...	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Chanda ...	Annual repairs to the Mahadeo temple near Municipal office.	...	3 0 0	
Do. ...	Bhandak ...	Annual repairs to the temple at Takatalao.	...	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the Bijusen caves.	...	3 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the temple of Chandika Devi.	...	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Bhatala ...	Annual repairs to the Mahadeo temple.	...	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the Mahadeo temple at Neri.	...	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Markandi	Annual repairs to the Markandi temple.	...	15 0 0	
Do. ...	Chanda ...	Annual repairs to the Achaleswar temple with enclosure wall.	...	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to the Mahadeo temple attached to the above.	...	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Wairagarh	Annual repairs to the fort wall ...	...	22 0 0	
Akola ...	Balapur ...	Erection of retaining wall and replacing eave stones to roof of old Chhatri.	1,078	422 0 0	Completed.
Do ...	Barsi Takli	Wire fencing round the temple of Bhawani.	502	252 0 0	In progress.
		Carried over ...	...	4,972 0 0	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward ...	...	4,972 0 0	
Akola ...	Pathur ...	Removing jungle and getting out roots from two caves.	35	35 0 0	Completed.
Buldana ...	Rohinkhelda	Special repairs to mosque ...	426	100 0 0	In progress.
Ditto ...	Dhotra ...	Removing shrubs from the big temple.	97	55 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Kothali ...	Special repairs to the old temple ...	178	57 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Devlgaon Raja.	Annual repairs to the Mati Samad	...	12 0 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Dhotra ...	Annual repairs to three old temples	...	55 0 0	
Ditto ...	Lonar ...	Annual repairs to the old temple of Daitya Sudan.	...	65 0 0	
Ditto ...	Fathekhelda.	Annual repairs to the mosque ...	...	17 0 0	
Ditto ...	Mehkar ...	Annual repairs to the old Dharamsala.	...	18 0 0	
Ditto ...	Sindkhed...	Annual repairs to the stone masonry bund of the big lake to the west of the village.	...	42 0 0	
Ditto ...	Kothali ...	Annual repairs to the two old temples.	...	57 0 0	
Bilaspur ...	Arbhar ...	Fencing round Arbhar temple ...	550	13 0 0	Completed.
Damoh ...	Kundalpur	Repairing the flat roofed temple below the hill.	265	242 0 0	Ditto.
Jubbulpore	Bheraghat	Repairs to temple of Chhaunsath Jogini.	1,638	273 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Collecting the missing portions of images and fixing them to their respective places.	600	343 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Garha ...	Jungle clearing and minor repairs to Panchmatha temples.	199	49 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Majholi ...	Repairs to the Vishnu Varaha temple.	948	114 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Burgaon ...	Repairs to the temple of Somnath	785	769 0 0	Ditto.
Mandla ...	Kukkurmath.	Special repairs to the Ranmukteswar temple.	1,357	1,340 4 8	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to Ranmukteswar temple.	...	19 0 0	
Narsinghpur	Chowragaon	Repairing the old temple near the Chowragarh Fort.	167	171 0 0	Completed.
		Carried over ...	...	8,818 4 8	

APPENDIX B—*concluded.*

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward ...	...	8,818 4 8	
Nimar ...	Mandhata	Repairs to Sidheswar or Sidhnath temple.	278	191 0 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Repairs to Chand Suraj Gateway ...	653	653 0 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Repairs to Chaubis Avatar temple	743	743 0 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Burhanpur	Repairs to Bibi Sahib's Masjid and compound.	2,475	2,491 0 0	Ditto.
Drug ...	Deo Baloda	Annual repairs to Siva's temple ...	...	32 0 0	
Do. ...	Ghandai ...	Annual repairs to old temple ...	...	6 0 0	
Nimar ...	Asirgarh ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Shah Numa.	...	7 0 0	
Do. ...	Burhanpur	Annual repairs to Churiwalan ki masjid outside the Itwara gate.	...	38 0 0	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to Raja's Chhatri ...	....	55 0 0	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan.	...	104 0 0	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Adil Shah.	...	40 0 0	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Nadir Shah.	.....	39 0 0	
Do. ...	Nimbola ...	Annual repairs to Colonel Fraser's tomb.	...	3 0 0	
Saugor ...	Eran ...	Annual repairs to Gupta monuments.	...	44 0 0	
		TOTAL ...	...	13,264 4 8	

No Imperial Grant received during 1913-14.

APPENDIX C.

List of drawings finished during 1913-14.

112. Ground plan of Anandesvar temple, at Lasur, Amraoti District, Central Provinces.
113. Design for a sculpture shed at Konarak, Puri District, Orissa.

Pataliputra, Kumrahar site.

114. Plan of Gupta stratum with sections.
115. Plan of seven platforms south of Asoka's pillared hall.
116. Section of one platform opened.
117. Plan of Asoka's pillared hall.

List of drawings plotted and finished during 1913-14.

118. Proposed improvements to Sher Shah's tomb causeway at Sassaram, Shahabad District.
119. Plans of Jogimara, Sita Benga caves and cross section of Sita Benga cave at Ramgarh, Sirguja State.
120. Lakshman Bengra caves at Ramgarh, Sirguja State, Central Provinces.
121. Copy of Fresco painting in the Jogimara cave at Ramgarh, Sirguja State, Central Provinces (three sheets).

APPENDIX D.

List of Photographs taken during the year 1913-14.

Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

[The negatives are all full plates.]

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1084	Darrang ...	Tezpur ...	Proposed site for sculptures.
1085	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sculptures in the compound of Deputy Commissioner's bungalow.
1086	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Siva door jamb.
1087	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sculptures near Club house.
1088	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
1089	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pillars near Club house.
1090	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Distant view of Tezpur inscribed rock.
1091	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Closer view of Tezpur inscribed rock with paper on showing the inscription.
1092	Cachar ...	Maibong ...	Stone hut.
1093	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Statue at Maibong Railway station.
1094	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
1095	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	Kazi Bakai mosque, north-east view
1096	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, east view.
1097	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Bibi Peri's mausoleum, Lalbagh.
1098	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mosque, south of Bibi Peri's mausoleum.
1099	Do. ...	Do. ...	Khan Mahamad Mirdah mosque, south-east view.
1100	Do. ...	Do. ...	Khan Mahamad Mirdah mosque, north view.
1101	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lalbagh Fort, south gateway.
1102	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, north gateway.
1103	Do. ...	Do. ...	Colombo Sahib's tomb in cemetery.
1104	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jessop Paget's tomb in cemetery.
1105	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Alexander's house.
1106	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gate house, south-west view.
1107	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, south-east view.
1108	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sikh temple, south-west view.
1109	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, south view.
1110	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, south-east view.
1111	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hussani Dalan Palace, north view.
1112	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, south view.
1113	Do. ...	Do. ...	Stone slab near Companybagh brought from Munshiganj.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1114	Gaya ...	Budh Gaya ...	General view of Railing pillars.
1115	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
1116	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
1117	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
1118	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
1119	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
1120	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
1121	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
1122	Shahabad ...	Sassaram ...	Hussain Sur Shah's tomb showing the surrounding wall blocked up by huts, east view.
1123	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, east view inside the compound.
1124	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, west view.
1125	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, north view.
1126	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, south view.
1127	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Well west of Hussain Sur Shah's tomb.
1128	Ditto ...	Bhabhua	Mundesvari temple.
1129	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
1130	Ditto ...	Chainpur ...	Bakhtiyar Khan's tomb, general view.
1131	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto, closer view.
1132	Hazaribagh ...	Chatra ...	Long gold chain.
1133	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Short gold chain.
1134	Patna (Pataliputra).	Kumrahar (site No. 1).	Colossal stone head found in a subsidiary circle.
1135	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, another view.
1136	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, ditto.
1137	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, ditto.
1138	Ditto ...	Kumrahar (site No. 4).	Small Buddha head.
1139	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
1140	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto.
1141	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto.
1142	Ditto ...	Kumrahar (site No. 1).	General view showing lower halves of ash funnels where pillars originally stood, and also subsidiary circles of dark clay within the bays.
1143	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Vertical section of a subsidiary circle, depth at top C. 16′ 6″.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1144	Patna (Pataliputra).	Kumrahar (site No. 1).	Wood underneath an ash-funnel (seen, from the south.)
1145	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The first subsidiary circles found at depth of 18 feet.
1146	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Vertical section of an ash-funnel.
1147	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Vertical section of an ash-funnel, with blue clay square outlined at base.
1148	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Vertical section of an ash-funnel.
1149	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Vertical section and plan of a subsidary circle, showing the irregular ring of blue clay around the darker clay of the circle proper.
1150	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Vertical section of a subsidiary circle.
1151	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Wood underneath an ash-funnel (from east.)
1152	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from south.
1153	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Terracotta plaque of Pudh Gaya temple. (?)
1154	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Wood underneath an ash-funnel (seen from the east.)
1155	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto (seen from the north.)
1156	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto (seen from the west.)
1157	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gupta wall sagging above an ash-funnel.
1158	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .. ditto.
1159	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.

Central Provinces.

[The negatives are all full plates]

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
341C	Sirguja State ...	Ramgarh ...	Sita Benga cave.
342C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
343C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto.
344C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, interior view.
345C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jogimara cave.
346C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
347C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, inscription.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
348C	Sirguja State ...	Ramgarh ...	Sita Benga cave copy of fresco on ceiling (inner half).
349C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, (outer half).
350C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lakshman Bengra cave No. 1.
351C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto interior cave No. 3.
352C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Hathi Phor.
353C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ramgarh temple.
354C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Idols inside Ramgarh temple.
355C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gate on the way to Ramgarh temple.
356C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ramgarh Hills.
357C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
358C	Korea State ...	Chirmidi (near Khargawan).	Ruined temple.
359C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto inscription.
360C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sati monuments.
361C	Raipur ...	Sirpur ...	Lakshman temple, from south-west.
362C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, from north-east.
363C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sculptures collected on platform.
364C	Ditto ...	Arang ...	Jain temple, details north face.
365C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, south face.
366C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Statues inside Jain temple.
367C	Drug ...	Dhamda ...	Fort gateway.
368C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mahal in the Fort.
369C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sheo temple on Budha tank.
370C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mahadeva temple.
371C	Ditto ...	Gandai ...	Old temple, front view.
372C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
373C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto.
374C	Balaghat ...	Lanji ...	Kotesvara temple.
375C	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Sculptures let into Fort wall.
376C	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mahadeva temple in the Fort.
377C	Ditto ...	Baihar ...	General view of old temples, from south-east.
378C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from north-east.
379C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Decorated old temple.

APPENDIX D—*concluded.*

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
380C	Seoni ...	Mundara ...	Mundara tank, gate and temples.
381C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto and temples.
382C	Chhindwara ...	Deogarh ...	Deogarh Fort gateway.
383C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Naggarkhana, from south east.
384C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, from north-west.
385C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Badal mahal, courtyard view.
386C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mosque in the Fort.
387C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view of Deogarh Fort.
388C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tomb and mosque, outside the Fort.
389C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kisbi's temple, ditto.
390C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jatba's temple, ditto.

APPENDIX E.

List of conservation notes prepared by the Assistant Superintendent and distributed during the year 1913-14.

BENGAL.

1. Ancient monuments in and near Vishnupur, Bankura District.
2. Plassey, Nadia District.
3. Historical monuments in Murshidabad District.
4. Temple at Kantanagar, Dinajpur District.
5. Two mosques at Kalna, Burdwan District.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

6. Tomb of Bakhtiyar Khan at Chainpur, Bhabhua subdivision, Shahabad District.
7. Temple of Mundeswari near Bhabhua, Shahabad District.
8. Monuments at Buxar, Shahabad District.
9. Monuments at Monghyr District.
10. Tomb of Mukdum Shah Daulat at Manair, Patna District.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

11. Ancient monuments at Sirpur, Raipur District.
12. Temples at Baihar, Balaghat District.
13. Deogarh Fort, Chhindwara District.

ASSAM.

14. Ancient remains at Tezpur, Darrang District.
15. Cachari ruins at Khaspur, Cachar District.

APPENDIX F.

Statement of works proposed by the Assistant Superintendent to be undertaken during the year 1914-15.

BENGAL.

1. Bakarganj District, Majidbari—Repairs to a mosque.
2. Bankura District, Dehar near Vishnupur—Conservation of the Sareswar temple.
3. Bankura District, Vishnupur—Various conservation works.
4. Burdwan District, Banoonarah—Conservation of the Rardeswar temple.
5. Burdwan District, Burdwan—Certain works at the tombs of Bahram Sakka, Sher Afgan and Kutubuddin, for which the Maharajah of Burdwan will provide the funds.
6. Burdwan District, Guptipara—Repairs to Brindaban Chandra Thakoor's temples.
7. Burdwan District, Kalna—Conservation of two mosques.
8. Burdwan District, Barakar—Repairs, etc., to temples.
9. Dacca District, Dacca—Repairs to Sikh temple.
10. Hooghly District, Tribeni—Conservation of tomb and mosque of Zafar Khan Gazi.
11. Hooghly District, Pandua—Repairs to the minar, the large mosque and the mosque of Shah Safi-ud-din.
12. Hooghly District, Satgaon—Conservation of a tomb and mosque.
13. Jessore District, Muhammadpur—Conservation of two temples.
14. Khulna District, Bagerhat—Thorough repairs to the Satgambuz mosque and the tomb of Khan Jahan Ali.
15. Khulna District, Masjidkur—Conservation of the mosque of Khanja Ali.
16. Malda District, Gaur—Repairs to Gunmant mosque, Chika mosque and the Gumpti gateway.
17. Malda District, Pandua—Conservation of cloisters of Adina mosque.
18. Murshidabad District, Katra—Conservation of tomb and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan aud various small conservation works.
19. Mymensingh District, Astogram—Repairs to Kutub mosque.
20. Nadia District, Plassey—Various small works.
21. Rangpur District, Baradarga—Repairs to Dargah of Shah Ismail Gazi.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1. Bhagalpur District, Kailash Pahari—Jungle clearing, etc.
2. Cuttack District, Cuttack—Repairs to Barabati Fort gateway.
3. Monghyr District, Monghyr—Various small conservrtion works.
4. Patna District, Patna—Erecting a fence round Major Knox's tomb.
5. Ditto Manair—Repairs to Mukdum Shah Daulat's tomb.
6. Puri District, Konarak—Constructing a shed for sculptures in temple compound and planting cassariua trees. Also removing sand in temple compound and providing Jagamohan of temple with a lightning conductor.
7. Puri District, Bhubaneswar—Special repairs to Chitrakarini temple and various small conservation works.
8. Puri District, near Bhubaneswar—Cetain repair works at Udaygiri and Khandagiri caves.
9. Sonthal Parganas District, Rajmehal—Certain repair works, including the bridge at Hadaf, which have not been provided for during 1913-14.
10. Shahabad District, Buxar—Various repairs and proposed monument.
11. Ditto Chainpur—Repairs to Bakhtiyar Khan's tomb.
12. Ditto near Bhabhua—Repairs to Mundesvari temple.
13. Ditto Rehtasgarh—Repairs to Rohitasan temple and Kuthutia, Singh and Lal gateways.
14. Shahabad District, Sassaram—Repairs to Hussain Sur Shah's tomb and compound wall and removing houses from the vicinity of the wall.
15. Shahabad District, Sassaram—Special repairs to Sher Shah's tomb and tank, and improving the approach from the causeway.

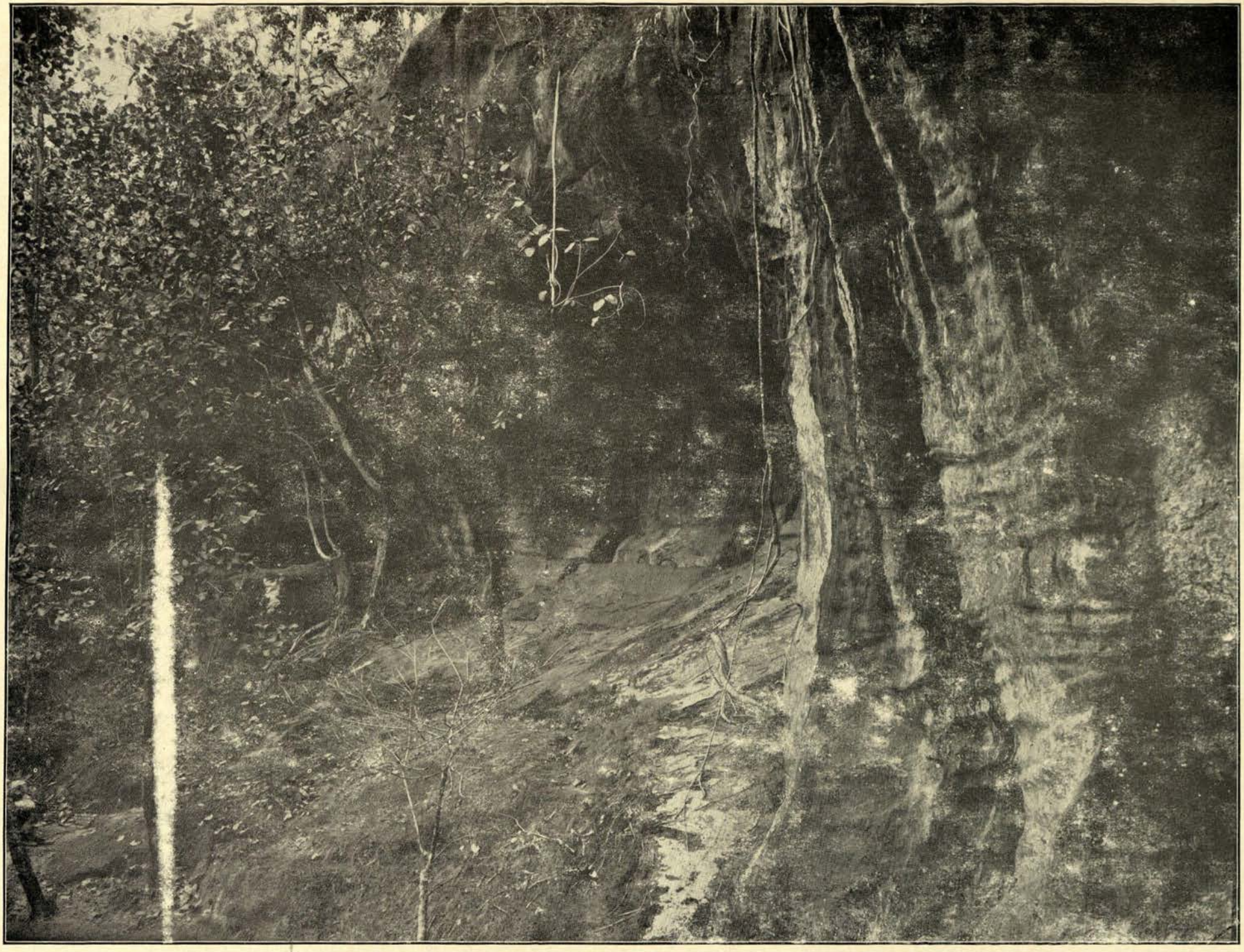
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1. Akola District, Balapur—Repairs to Fort.
2. Ditto, Sirpur—Conservation of Antariksha Parsvanatha temple.
3. Akola District, Barsi Takli—Repairs and fencing to Bhawani temple.
4. Amraoti District, Lasur—Repairs to Anandeswar temple.
5. Balaghat District, Lanji—Repairs to Fort.

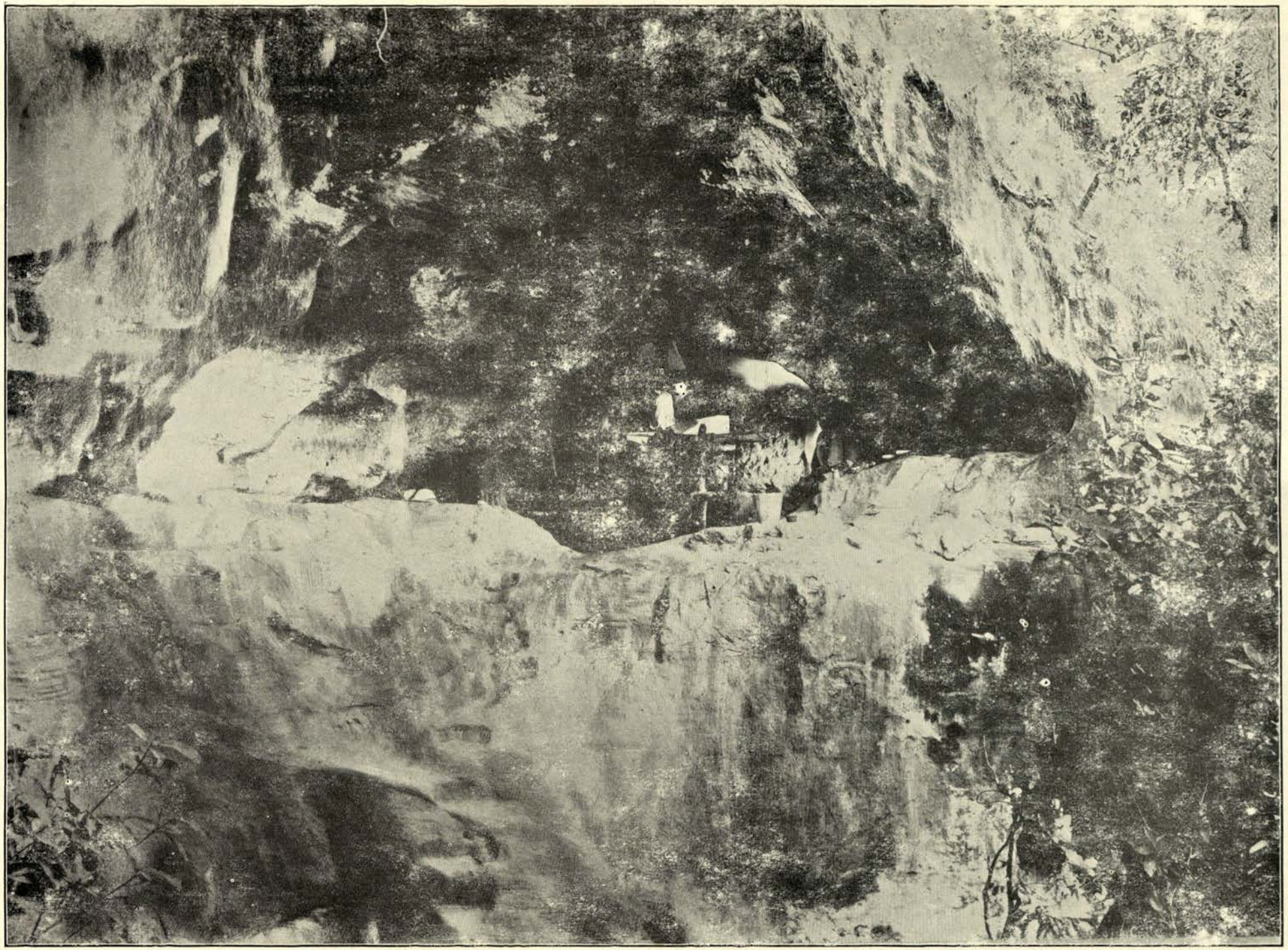
6. Buldana District, Rohinkheda—Repairs to mosque.
7. Ditto, Kothali—Repairs to two temples and fencing one of them.
8. Damoh District, Raneh—Repairs to Matha.
9. Ditto, Kanora bari—Conservation of Brahmanical temple.
10. Jubbulpore District, Burgaon—Conservation of Somnath temple.
11. Ditto, Bilhari—Repairs to Vishnu Varaha temple.
12. Ditto, Kari Talai and Karanpur—Various repairs and construction of platforms for images.
13. Narsinghpur District, Chowragarh—Conservation of temple near Fort.
14. Nimar District, Asirgarh—Repairs to buildings in fort.
15. Ditto, Burhanpur—Repairs to the tombs of Nadir Shah, Shah Shuja and the palace situated within the Fort.
16. Saugor District, Eran—Repairs to Gupta monuments.
17. Ditto, Garhpahra—Special repairs to Fort.
18. Ditto, Rahatgarh—Various small works.
19. Ditto, Khimlassa—Various conservation works.
20. Yeotmal District, Lohara—Repairs to Mahadeva temple.

ASSAM.

1. Cachar District, Khaspur—Jungle removal and repairs to Cachari ruins.
2. Darrang District, Tezpur—Collecting sculptured stones and setting them in the Municipal Park.
3. Kamrup District, Gauhati—Various small works.
4. Ditto, Hajo—Repairs to Hayagriva Madhava and Kedarnath temples and to the tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din.



No. 343 C.—Sitabenga Cave, Ramgarh, Sirguja State.



No. 346 C.—Jogimara Cave, Ramgarh, Sirguja State.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Notes on places visited during 1913-14 by the Assistant Superintendent.

ASSAM.

Cachar District.

Khaspur—Cachari Ruins.—The ruins, which together constitute the remains of the last capital of the of Kings of Cachar, are seven in number. They are sitiated in a very thick finely-timbered jungle on a Tea Estate about 14 miles from Silchar. They are as follows :—

(I) A small unfinished dwelling house.—It has lost its roof, which originally was probably thatched ; only the four walls remain, and it is of no interest whatever.

(II) *The Svan Mandir or bathing house.*—This stands on the edge of a tank, which is now overgrowen and full of weeds. The structure is a small *gumpti* of ordinary design in good repair, but of no special interest.

(III) *The Singh Darwaza.*—This gateway is in fair repair. It is sufficiently large for a small elephant to pass through, and there are small guard rooms on either side. In design it is nothing at all out of the common.

(IV) *The temple of Ranachandi (Goddess of war).*—A small rectangular building with a Bengali roof, rather dilapidated, but can be preserved. The temple is not in use, though a *sadhu* has taken up his habitation near by and does *puja* to a heap of bricks. It possesses one window and a low doorway and the west front.

(V) *The Baradwari.*—This is a square two-storied structure with a chamber in the centre and a verandah around it. The upper story is in the form of a tower built on the top of the chamber. The building is very badly overgrown with jungle ; the roots of a *peepul* and another large tree have twisted themselves all over it, and have now so damaged the edifice that, should they be removed, in all probability the entire collapse of the building will be the consequence.

(VI) & (VII). Two small temples similar to, though smaller than, the *Ranachandi* temple.

All these buildings are constructed of smallish bricks plastered and are of Bengali style. Architecturally very little interest attaches to them, but, though they date back only about 160 years, I consider that from an historical point of view they are worth preserving to a certain extent. I have therefore prepared a conservation note, which has been forwarded to the Local Government, recommending the entire eradication of jungle from those buildings, which are not too overgrown, and a few small repair works.

2. **Maibong.**—Maibong was the capital of the Cachari Kings before they were driven away and took up their abode at Khaspur. Very few traces of their occupation now exist. A few mounds, which when uncovered reveal brickwork, a crude sculpture or two on the railway station platform and a couple of stones with similar inscriptions thereon in Bengali characters are all that remain. The inscriptions refer to the building of a stone gateway by a king Meghanarayana. About a mile away is a large sandstone boulder, of which the upper part has been sculptured externally into the shape of a Bengali hut, measuring $21' \times 11'$. It is not hollowed out. Locally it is known

as a temple, but is now used for no religious purpose. I was shown a petition asking that steps may be cut in the boulder in order that the 'temple' may be the more easily approached. This, however, does not appear necessary. Dr. Bloch has drawn attention to the inscription cut on the stone. *

Darrang District.

3. **Tezpur.**—In an address presented to the Chief Commissioner by the local public, it was requested that the ancient sculptures and carved stones, which are scattered about the town of Tezpur, and lie both on public and private property, should be collected into one place and be suitably preserved. In response an influential committee has been formed to consider the best means of conserving the stones, and this Department was asked to give advice. The tradition is that the stones formed part of the balace of Ban Daitya, King of Sonitpur (Tezpur), the site of which is supposed to have been somewhere near the place where the present kutcherry buildings now stand. They consist for the most part of solid plocks of granite, in some cases of considerable dimensions. Some are plain dressed stones, but a number are moulded plinths, cornices and string courses, etc., others are bases and capitals of the bracket or corbee type. Many of the stones besides being moulded have exceedingly well-executed sculptured designs. At the entrance gate and within the compound of the club are situated some of the best sculptures, amongst them are four fluted columns and two large lintel stones over 10′ long with representations of deities and beasts carved on their front faces. A short distance away is another very interesting sculpture of a *Siva* and various attendants. This stone, which is 10′ 4″ in height was probably a door jamb in one of the ancient buildings. Considering the hardness of the material—granite, both gray and red—the sculptures are extremely well worked, though some of the figures are somewhat crude. Judging from these remains the original building must have been an exceedingly handsome structure of considerable proportions. It is now proposed to collect all these stones and to place them in the Municipal Park, an undulating piece of land with ornamental tanks. The best sculptures will be set on a platform in a central position, and the stones of lesser importance will be arranged on either side of a grass pathway and will form a kind of avenue leading from the road to the platform.

4. There is another collection of old stones, which once formed a large temple on the *Bamuni Hill*, about two miles from Tezpur. Shortly before my visit jungle, which grows profusely amongst the stones, had been cut. The stones here as at Tezpur are of granite and are fairly large, but I saw no good sculptures worthy of special preservation.

5. *Tezpur Rock.*—Impressions were taken of the inscription on this rock. I am afraid that the inscription in a few years' time will in all probability become entirely undecipherable owing to the action of the river. The rock is merely a large boulder, which in the dry season stands on the bank about 15′ above the water level, but when the *Brahmaputra* is in full flood, it is almost, if not entirely, submerged.

BENGAL.

Bankura District.

6. **Vishnupur.**—There is very little to add to the very full description of the temples in and near *Vishnupur* given by Dr. Spooner in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1910-11. My visit was to decide what measures should be taken for their conservation, and in that connection a conservation note has been prepared by me, and forwarded to Government for disposal. The following five monuments on

* Annual Report Archæological Survey, Bengal Circle, for the year ending with April 1903, page 22.

June 6th, 1913, were declared as " protected monuments " under the Ancient Monuments Act VII (VII of 1904).

Jor Bangla Temple.
Madan Mohan Temple.
Sham Rai Temple.
Madan Gopal Temple.
The Gateway of the Fort.

I have recommended that the following fourteen should be likewise protected—

In the town and fort—

Rasmancha.
Lalii Temple.
Murali Mohan Temple.
Radha Sham Temple.
Small Gateway of Fort.
Radha Vinod Temple.
Mallesvar Temple.

In the jungle near Vishnupur—

Nanda Lal Temple.
Radha Madhab Temple.
Radha Gobind Temple.
Kalachand Temple.

Jora Mandir (three temples close together).

At *Dihar* about four miles from Vishnupur—

Sareswar Temple.
Saleswar Temple.

7. Repairs of various descriptions have been recommended for most of these monuments, but chief amongst them is the thorough eradication of jungle, which is especially bad on and around the temples in the jungle area outside the town. Estimates have already been approved for repairing and fencing the five protected monuments.

8. The two temples at *Dihar* are of considerably earlier construction to those at Vishnupur. It is stated that they were erected in the middle of the 14th century. In many respects they resemble the temples in the Eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Dr. Spooner has described the larger temple—*Sareswar*—and it only remains for me to say that the other is almost exactly similar on a smaller scale. The *Sareswar temple* is in a precarious position, as it stands at the edge of a *nala* and is in imminent danger, owing to the bank of the *nala* being gradually washed away, of being precipitated into it. Steps are being taken to underpin a portion of the temple and revet the bank. I hope the work will have been completed by the commencement of the rains, so that there may be no more fears for the structure. A sum of Rs. 5,990 has been sanctioned for work.

Burdwan District.

9. **Barakar**—*Baigunia Temples.*—My visit to Barakar was for inspection purposes and to make myself acquainted with the type of temple there represented. The temples are in the possession of and conserved by the Maharajah of Cossimbazar. Certain repairs on the late Dr. Bloch's advice have been undertaken and the temples are now in very fair preservation. I have made suggestions for a few small additional repairs, which appear necessary, and have drawn attention to some items in the former repairs which have not been entirely completed.

10. **Kalna**—*Majlis Sahib's mosque and a small mosque (Nos. 16 and 19 in the List of Ancient Monuments, Bengal.*—Last year I reported that estimates had been approved for clearing jungle from these two buildings. On my visit in November of this year I found that the work had only just been commenced and consequently it was possible for me to make only rough proposals for conservation. In a short conservation note I have recommended that all the fallen brickwork inside and around the buildings shall be removed, that walls shall be thoroughly grouted and that fences shall be provided. When the débris has been taken away, it will then be more possible to decide on the more detailed repairs that may be required.

Dacca District.

11. **Dacca**—*Mosque in Gangaramer Bazar, Lalbagh.*—In answer to a petition asking for assistance to repair it, which was forwarded by the Government of Bengal, I visited this little mosque and found it already in the hands of the restorer. The inscription on the building shows that it was constructed by one Fazil Afghan in 1122H (A. D. 1710-11). It possesses no historical importance, nor are its architectural features anything out of the ordinary. There are numbers of similar mosques in the city. I have therefore recommended that Government need not be concerned in the matter of repairs. The mosque is now being entirely restored and many of its original features will be without doubt entirely altered. Funds for its restoration have been provided by the Trustees of a very useful local fund, known as the *Nawab Abdul Gunny Relief Fund.*

12. *Sikh temple near Shahbag.*—This place was also visited in response to a petition from the *Fakir* for assistance to execute repairs. The temple is of certain architectural merit and was constructed sometime between the years 1660 and 1700. The principal building is a low square arched structure, built of brick and plaster, with a flat terraced roof. The other buildings are merely outhouses of no interest If it were not that certain funds belonging to the temple are under dispute, such funds could be utilized in carrying out the few small repairs that are in my opinion required. I have recommended the protection of the building under the Ancient Monuments Act, owing to the fact that it was apparent to me that if the *Fakir* succeeds in procuring money, he will in all probability use it to "restore" the temple, which is unnecessary, and should not be done. The building is of sufficient interest for steps to be taken to prevent such an undertaking.

13. *Khan Muhammad Mridha's mosque at Atoshkhana.*—This mosque was inspected in response to the Bengal Government calling for a report on the advisability of declaring it a Protected Monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904. It was constructed in the year 1706 A.D. during the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb and the viceroyalty of Murshid Kuli Khan, the founder of Murshidabad. The platform, on which the mosque stands, or is surrounded, is said to be the largest and highest in Dacca being 125′ × 100′ × 17′. The platform is constructed on a series of vaults, the outer piers of which have in many instances become much worn and should, if repairs are undertaken, be the first objects to be conserved in order to prevent collapse. It would appear also that the floor of the mosque and the front courtyard are also constructed on vaults, as they are sunk in several places. However, it is impossible to inspect these parts as the walls of the mosque are carried down solid to the ground and there are no openings. The mosque is of quite ordinary design having three domes and small corner pinnacles. Most of the plaster has now peeled off the building, but otherwise it is in moderate condition. The mosque is approached on the east side by a wide flight of steps, at the top of which stands a small gateway. To the right of the courtyard in front of the mosque is a small building, which was originally used as a school. Some of the vaults beneath the platform are occupied as dwellings, and I understand that, as there are no endowments attached to the mosque, the rents received from the occupants are utilized for the purpose of keeping a light burning in the mosque. In the city there are a quantity of mosques of a like design to this, which are in good repair, and are looked after by the people. In my opinion the protection of this structure is unnecessary and I have advised the Bengal Government accordingly.

14. *Bara Katra.*—Under the direction of Khan Bahadur Sayid Aulad Hussain, who is a very keen archæologist, some urgent conservation works have been undertaken on this building. The repairs were carried out by the Dacca Municipality from a sum of money presented by His Excellency the Governor. Large jungles, which were growing all over the walls, have been removed, though I noticed still a number of small jungle growths on various parts of the building. Roofs have been made watertight, staircases repaired and a few small brickwork repairs have been done. As a whole

the place has been much improved since I saw it last, though there remains much that might be done. The building is partly inhabited and partly used as a godown. the habits of the dwellers being of the most filthy description.

15. *Lalbagh Fort.*—The remains of the gateways and walls are kept free from jungle and the place is in as good condition as can be expected. Instead of the half wood and iron grills, which are fixed in the openings into *Bibi Peri's Tomb*, which is situated within the fort, I have asked the Executive Engineer, Dacca Division, to prepare an estimate for erecting proper iron grills covered with wire netting. The existing grills are rotten and quite loose, and new ones are a necessity. The building itself is in good order.

16. *Hussaini Dalan.*—This is a large building in which the *Muharram* is held. It was consructed some 220 years ago and is well looked after by the people. In the same compound is situated a small building, which contains the tombs of former Nawab Nazims. This building and the tombs are under the Public Works Department's supervision.

17. Near the offices of the Superintending and Executive Engineers are a *Gateway* and a building known as *Mr. Alexander's House.* The two structures were built during the time of the Nawabs about 1700 A. D. As they stand on part of the new University land a proposal is on foot to adapt them to the requirements of a Museum. Before the present proposals, which are embodied in the Dacca University Report, I am informed that it had been suggested by some one, who ought to have known better, that the buildings should be demolished. I have requsted that they may be declared 'protected monuments' and that this office may be consulted before any alterations or repairs are undertaken. The *Gateway* is a six-sided building, three stories in height and is constructed with brick and plaster. The Gateway itself runs up to the height of two floors. There are a number of fairly modern additions and alterations insides there will have to be brought back to their orignal design. For instance a floor has been constructed across the gateway at the first floor level and the side walls of the gateway at this level have been broken through in order to make one long room along the front of the building. There are other small alterations, such as knocking new windows in the walls or enlarging old ones. The building at sometime must have been redesigned for use as a dwellinghouse. It will, however, be quite easy to restore everything to its original appearance. *Mr. Alexander's House* is a square building of one story only. It possesses one large square room on the south and on each of the other three faces are narrow rooms with square chambers at the north-east and north-west corners. At each of these last mentioned corners a modern additional room has been built; a corrugated iron verandah has also been erected on the north and south fronts. Except for these additions the building is as formerly. The hideous verandahs should of course be removed, but I think the two extra rooms may remain if their windows and cornices are brought to match the ancient ones existing.

18. **Hajiganj near Narainganj**—*Killa Kheederpur.*—This fort is one of a chain of forts said to have been erected around Dacca by Mir Jumla to withstand the incursions of the Aracanese (about the middle of the 17th century). Other forts were at Sonakarida, Idrakpur, Fatullah and a fifth, washed away, on the bank of the Buriganga river opposite Fatullah. Only the Hajiganj fort and that at Idrakpur or Munshiganj now remain more or less intact, the latter being used as the Subdivisional Officer's residence and jail. The Kheederpur fort, which is built on ground level with the surrounding country, consists only of a bastioned wall enclosing an area measuring roughly 250′ east to west by 200′ north to south. On plan the wall was seven-sided and had a bastion at each corner (a ruined modern dwellinghouse now takes up the position, which one face and two bastions formerly occupied on the eastern side). In the centre of the northern wall, which is the longest side, is a small gateway with steps leading up to it; a large bastion larger than the remainder stands exactly opposite on the southern side. The walls are constructed of brick; they are about five foot in thickness and comparatively low. The tops are battlemented.

Architecturally the place is of no value though certain interest attaches to historically. It is in fair condition structurally, except of course when the walls have been dismantled to allow of the construction of the modern building. There is, however, a great deal of jungle growing all over the walls, which, if left, will cause irreparable damage. The land on which the fort stands, has lately been purchased by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and it is proposed to utilize this land as a shunting yard. On my recommendation the fort was declared a "protected monument," but the notification has been withdrawn on the Agent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway assuring Government that as little interference as possible will be made by the Railway authorities with the remains of the actual fort. My recommendation for protection was rather hurried and was based only on photographs and a report by the Settlement Officer, but now that I have since been able to inspect the fort, I consider that it would be no great loss architecturally if it were demolished. I do not suggest that it shall be demolished, but if it is found to be a very great inconvenience to the Railway authorities I would raise no objection to its being dismantled, but propose that on its site a pillar be erected with an inscription stating the existence of the fort and giving details of the date of its construction, its dimensions and to what use it has been put formerly.

Dinajpur District.

19. **Kantanagar**—*Kantoji's Temple.*—This temple is illustrated in Fergusson's "History of Indian and Eastern Architecture" as an example of the *Panch ratan* type of Bengal temple. It must have been, before the nine towers collapsed in the earthquake of 1897, a particularly fine example of that type. My object in visiting the temple was to see if it would be possible to re-erect these towers as they stood before. On my calling upon the Maharajah Bahadur of Dinajpur, who is the owner of the temple, I learned that he himself had such a scheme in contemplation, and that his Supervisor had already been in communication with several Calcutta firms on the subject. The temple itself is structurally in very good order, although the same cannot be said of its interior cleanliness. There are photographs in existence showing the temple as it stood with its towers intact, so I do not think that any great difficulty should be experienced in reconstructing them. I would not generally advise restoration as is now contemplated, but in this instance, as the temple has lost half its beauty through the fall of its towers and there are photographs showing their original design, I have no hesitation in making the proposition. I have prepared a conservation note, which has been forwarded to the Maharajah Bahadur, in which I have set down a few principles generally followed by this Department in the conservation of an ancient monument. I have also advised that careful drawings of the three types of tower and estimates be prepared before any attempt is made to start the work. The Maharajah may find that the cost of the work is greater than he anticipated. I have therefore suggested that two alternative estimates be prepared for renewing the towers—(1) exactly as they were before with all the expensive moulded terracotta bricks—(2) as they were formerly in all their proportions, but built of plain thin bricks without the terracottas. I feel assured that when the towers are rebuilt and the temple is brought to look as it originally appeared the greatest improvement will have been attained.

Faridpur District.

20. **Kazi Bakai**—*Mosque.*—Government having called for a report on the advisability of conserving this mosque as prayed for in a petition, I paid a visit of inspection to it during the monsoon season. The village of Kazi Bakai is situated about 12 miles from the headquarters station of the Madaripur Subdivision. The mosque is a small brick structure measuring not more than 20 feet square. It is in a dilapidated condition, though not entirely beyond

structural repairs. In my opinion, however, it is not a subject for archæological conservation, as most of the principal features are now gone, such as the four corner turrets, nearly all the moulded or carved outside brickwork decoration and portions of the *mihrab* inside. The building is quite simple, being roofed with a single dome and having three entrances on the east face and one each on the north and south sides. Three mihrabs are set in the west wall. Much jungle has taken root on the dome, which on that account leaks badly. On my visit the jungle had just been cut for the *Id* festival, but no attempt had been made to uproot it. If this mosque was an isolated specimen of its type I might then recommend its preservation, but there are numbers of larger and finer mosques of a similar style in Bengal, which have yet to be repaired. Only last year I drew up conservation notes on the mosques at *Majidbari* in the Bakarganj District and *Masiidkur* in the Khulna District, both of which are similar though much larger and better preserved than this.

Jalpaiguri District.

21. **Jalpesh Temple.**—A petition having been presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Secretary of the Jalpesh Temple Trust Committee asking for help to restore the temple, and the Government of Bengal having called for a report, I inspected the temple in November. The temple authorities appear to have had very bad luck in their efforts to restore this temple. In 1896 the Committee framed an estimate for repairs, work had commenced and Rs. 5,000 is stated to have been spent when the earthquake destroyed everything. Since that date they have again done a quantity of restoration, having rebuilt the verandahs and rooms round the central tower, but they are always being confronted with momentary difficulties. The only portion now of any antiquity is the tower part and the remains of the platform, all the rest being entirely modern work. It is impossible to advise that funds shall be granted from Archæological Funds, as there remains nothing of the old work to repair except the tower and there are no means of knowing what that was formerly like. The temple as it stands now measures 79′ 4″ square at the terrace level. The terrace or platform is about 10′ above ground level. In the central part or tower is a *Siva lingam*, which stands about 15′ below the terrace level and when I was there, was covered by water. It is approached on the front, east and west sides by archways under the terrace leading to steps which go down into the cell. The tower is 39′ 4″ square with 6′ thick walls; the greater part of it above the verandah roof has now collapsed. A staircase runs up in the thickness of the wall. The restorations are in a sort of Muhammadan style quite out of keeping, I imagine, with the original design of the temple, which is said to have been built between 300 and 400 years back and to have been the oldest temple in that part of the country.

Maldah District.

22. **Gaur and Pandua.**—Since my visit in 1912 jungle has been cleared from the *Chika mosque* and the *Gumpti* and *Kotwali gateways* at Gaur. It has now been decided to take the *Chika mosque* and the *Gumpti gate* on to the Public Works Department books and to conserve them properly. Jungle will be annually cleared from the *Kotwali gateway*. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,559 has been prepared for conserving the large *Gunmant mosque* and works have commenced on it. Estimates amounting to Rs. 3,680 have also been received for carrying out a number of small items noticed in my conservation note of April 1912. On my visit works had not been begun so that I was unable to judge of their appearance. I consulted His Excellency the Governor, to whom I had the honour of showing all the principal monuments, with reference to the cloister wall of the *Adina mosque* at Pandua. If left as it is now it will gradually crumble away or fall down, as in places it is in a dangerous condition. His Excellency was of opinion that the wall should be preserved, and conservation works will therefore be undertaken. When

this cloister was intact it must have been an exceedingly handsome setting to the mosque. At the present day only the outer wall remains and heaped up stones show where the columns originally stood.

Murshidabad District.

23. **Berhampore, Cossimbazar and Murshidabad.**—After having inspected all the historical monuments in these three towns in November, I have forwarded a conservation note to Government on a number of small repairs, etc., which appeared to me to be required. Amongst the monuments visited were the *Armenian Church, Cossimbazar*, the *Cossimbazar European Cemetery*, in which is the tomb of *Mary Hastings*, the *Dutch Cemetery, Cossimbazar*, the *Residency Cemetery* and *Soldiers' Cemetery* both at *Berhampore*. The tomb of *Mir Madan*, who was killed at the battle of Plassey, is situated at *Faridtola* about 6 miles from Plassey in the same compound as the tomb of a *fakir* named *Farid* and is in good repair. A tablet has been erected on the wall of a modern building adjoining the old house, which his decendants still inhabit, of *Maharaja Nanda Kumar* to commemorate his residence there in 1775. Another tablet is fixed to the house, when he was pay-master to Nawabs Ali Verdi Khan and Siraj-ud-Daulah, of *Mir Zafar* afterwards, *Nawab Nazim of Bengal*. His descendants still live in the house, and it was in the compound that his son killed Siraj-ud-Daulah. The remains of Siraj-ud-Daulah's palace are in the adjoining compound. The smaller *tombs of Nawab Sarfaraz Khan* (died 1790), and of *Azimunissa Begum* (died 1720) grandson and daughter of *Murshid Kuli Khan* are in good order.

24. *Roshinbagh* (in which is situated a mosque and the *tomb of Suja-ud-Daulah Khan*)—This place is situated on the west side of the river *Bhagirathi* opposite the Nawab's palace. Within a walled compound stands the mosque in the north-west corner and in the centre the mausoleum. The mosque is an ordinary brick three-domed, three-entranced, plastered and whitwashed structure, to which there are dozens similar in Murshidabad. The mausoleum has no architectural pretentions at all; it is a simple rectangular building with a small verandah on the south. The tomb is situated within. The garden is well kept: two *malis* under the charge of a Superintendent, who also supervises the tomb at *Khosbagh*, being retained to keep the compound neat and tidy.

25. *Khosbagh* (on the same side of the *Bhagirathi* as the above opposite the Labagh Subdivisional Court).—In a large walled compound, which is subdivided into three parts by high walls stands the mausoleum of *Ali Verdi Khan*, in which is situated his tomb and that of *Siraj-ud-Daulah*, and a mosque and several small tombs. The *mosque* is almost exactly similar to that at *Roshinbagh*. The *mausoleum* at first sight I mistook for a bungalow. It is a low square building of brick and plaster with a verandah around and has twelve openings. It posseses only historical interest. The garden is tidy; four *malis* being employed to do practically nothing. I have noted several necessary repairs and have drawn attention to the only way of entering the compound at present, *i.e.*, by climbing up on to the outer wall by way of a rubbish heap and then jumping. There is a padlock on the inside of the main entrance gate, but the key has been lost. In another part of the garden cows are brought over the wall to graze in the compound.

26. The following are known as the *Nizamat tombs* and they are repaired annually by the Public Works Department on behalf of the Nawab Bahadur. When not in large cemeteries the tombs are surrounded by small walled enclosures; in most cases the tombs are just plain *pucca* graves with headstones. The mosques that are attached to some are quite ordinary and of no real interest:—*Palbal Badal tomb, Kamaldahi tomb, Bokrigoli tomb and mosque, Kutubpur tomb and mosque, Mirjabsar tomb and mosque, Chhatatola tomb, Ekramganj cemetery, Jalibagh tomb, Daudbagh cemetery, Jafraganj cemetery* and tomb known as *Ekramganj No. 2*.

27. The only other monument of interest is the mosque and tomb of *Murshid Kuli Khan*, which was noticed in the Annual Report of this Circle for last year.

Nadia District.

28. **Plassey.**—On my arrival at the monument erected by the order of Lord Curzon to commemorate the battle of *Plassey*, I found it in the hands of the contractor, who was carrying out the "annual repairs." The greater part of the work had been completed, but I was just in time to see several coolies scraping the stonework, bronze tablets and decorations with pieces of brick and *surkee*. This work I of course stopped immediately and have since written a conservation note, in which amongst a few other notes, I have directed how the cleaning process must be done in future. The battle-field has been most carefully laid out. At each point of interest a small brick pillar has been erected and a tablet attached to it stating that here was the right of British Army or the left of the French guns, and so on. Where the guns were stationed small brick and plaster cannon have been built. There are some 50 of these pillars scattered about. A good Inspection Bungalow has been erected near the battlefield for the use of visitors.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Monghyr District.

29. **Monghyr**—*Fort.*—When the walls were in good order this must have been a fine stronghold, but now they have been allowed to get into such a dilapidated state and are so overgrown that it is useless to recommend their repair. The three gateways are in good order, they have been almost entirely rebuilt and I should not like to say that their present appearance is quite as formerly. The pink colour, with which they have been colour-washed, is a considerable eyesore, and I have suggested in a conservation note that next time they require colour-washing that a slate or lead colour be substituted.

30. *The old European cemetery.*—This place appears to have little attention paid to it. The compound wall is kept in order by the Public Works Department, but when I saw the cemetery in October it was in an extremely untidy condition. The tombs could hardly be seen on account of the long grass and jungles. I noticed that a number of them require brick-work and plaster repairs.

31. *Tomb of Merry Anne Beckett.*—This is in good repair. The grave is a small *pucca* erection and is situated within a walled enclosure. This wall was probably supposed to be a fine piece of architecture, but it is of some unknown style and is absolutely hideous. *The tomb of James D'Oyley*, who was the first collector of Monghyr, is quite near the above and is in a neglected condition.

32. *The tomb of Pir Shah Nafa.*—With the exception of three short stretches of compound walling, which have fallen, the mausoleum and its out-buildings erected in the memory of Shah Nafa are in good repair. The mausoleum is a simple square building roofed with a single dome. At each corner is a turret which rises no higher than the cornice level. Everything is plastered and whitewashed. The compound is of irregular shape and is built on a mound with high retaining walls all round. The place is looked after by the Public Works Department.

Patna District.

33. **Maner**—*Mausoleum of Makdum Shah Daulat*—As a whole this structure and the small mosque and other buildings in connection with it are in very fair preservation. A considerable sum could be expended in improving or rather repairing the large tank in front and several small structures on its bank. However, as there are many more urgent requirements in the province, the thorough conservation of the place must wait a few years. In a short conservation note I have made a few recommendations for works, which I consider should not wait. Chief amongst these works is the reversing

of some very badly sculptured ceiling stones in the south verandah. The stones were put in some years ago when the originals had fallen or were broken, and an exceedingly poor attempt was made to reproduce the sculpture on adjoining slabs. In the western verandah a stone beam and some ceiling slabs, owing to their being cracked, have been propped up from below with wood posts. This arrangement is by no means beautiful, so I have suggested another method for supporting them by means of hooks or brackets hung from on steel girders laid above the roof from the main wall to the verandah piers. The girders will not be visible from below. By this method a free vista and passage along the verandah will be obtained.

Ranchi District.

34. **Ranchi.**—Ranchi possesses little of archæological interest. The only places worth-noting being the small temple of *Chutia*, 2 miles out, and the *Jagannath temple* about 4 miles away. The former is perhaps from 300 to 400 years old and is a double-storied building of rubble and plaster and is situated within a walled compound. Porches or verandahs have been added on two sides at a later date, said to be 200 years ago. They consist of projecting eaves supported on columns and are in appearance somewhat similar to the *Hemadpanthi temples* in Berar. It is in use and is in fair order. I noticed a few bits of jungle growing on the roof, which the old priest told me he would have removed. The *Jagannath temple* is also in use and is of no great antiquity. It stands within a bastioned walled compound on a small rocky hill. The building is of rubble and plaster. A tower over a square central hall is the principal feature ; at one end of the hall is a shrine and at the other inner and outer porches. Architecturally it is uninteresting. Another smaller disused temple stands about quarter of a mile away. These temples may be left to the care of their owners ; no subvention on the part of Government is necessary.

Shahabad District.

35. **Bhabhua**—*Mundeswari Temple*—This temple is worthy of the greatest care because as far as I know, it is one of the earliest temples in the province, being of the equivalent date to 635 A.D. The temple inscription, which is in two pieces, is now in the Indian Museum at Calcutta, one portion having been deposited there in 1891, and the other in 1903. Repairs, some of which were none too well done, were carried out about ten years ago. Some pillars, which Dr. Bloch mentions in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, Bengal Circle, for the year ending 1902 as standing, are no longer in position. I do not know by whom or why they were dismantled. I have prepared a conservation note on this temple, in which I have recommended its thorough repairs, wire netting of all openings, clearing of jungle and fencing. The temple is situated on a solitary hill, which stands up in the middle of the plains, and were it not for the jungle, with which the hill is covered, would be visible for many miles away.

36. **Buxar**—*The Fort*—This structure is in moderately good repair—only such works as the filling of joints in the brickwork, small jungle clearing and plaster edging being required.

37. The *tombs* of the two Muhammedan Generals, *Golam Haidar Khan* and *Shuja Kuli Khan* are in good order. These two Generals were killed in the battle of Buxar in 1764. The tombs are not the original structures—the originals having been destroyed or broken by a gigantic *banian* tree, which must have taken root very shortly after their erection. New inscriptions have been set up, the originals having, I believe, been removed to the Indian Museum. The present tombs are just two simple graves with flat inscribed slabs of stone over them. They nestle in the roots of the *banian* tree and a brick wall surrounds them and the tree.

38. *Cemetaries*—Both cemeteries, the old British cemetery and the "Stud" cemetery are exceedingly well kept, and all the monuments are in good condition.

39. I have proposed to the Government of Bihar and Orissa that some kind of memorial should be erected on the Buxar battlefield. The battle of Buxar was every bit as important as, and more decisive than the battle of Plassey; and whereas only 7 British were killed at Plassey, the losses at Buxar, according to the District Gazetteer, were 101 men. At Plassey there is a fine memorial monument, and all the points of interest on the battlefield have been demarcated. At Buxar there is nothing. I am glad to report that the Government has agreed that a memorial should be erected, and I hope shortly to prepare a design for it.

40. **Chainpur**—*Mausoleum of Bakhtiyar Khan.*—The beautiful tomb of Bakhtiyar Khan is of the same time (1545 A.D.) as the tombs of Husan Sur Shah and Sher Shah at Sassaram. In appearance also it is very similar to those two tombs. It is unfortunate that it should be situated at such a distance from the railway, being twenty or more miles away with a very bad road for part of that distance, as it is now practically never seen by anyone, who would admire it. The tomb is in excellent repair, but as I noticed that bats frequent and make a habitation of it and that cattle stray into it, I have recommended that iron grills covered with wire netting be provided for all openings. A portion of the high compound wall has collapsed, I have advised therefore that it should be rebuilt, and that one or two other weak places be attended to. A few minor repairs to the tomb itself have been noted in a conservation note.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Amraoti District.

41. **Lasur**—*Temple of Anandeswar.*—Since my report on this temple in the Annual Report for this Circle for the year 1911-12, the Public Works Department have carried out some excavation on the north front and have brought to light a small platform or floor with several steps leading up to it. All traces of any superstructure have disappeared though I suspect that there was formerly a porch or *mandapa*. I have directed that all earth shall be cleared away from this platform in order that it may be permanently exposed to view. The find is of some interest in showing that the temple on the north or entrance side is in design different to the other three sides, which are on plan star-shaped. The Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, accompanied me on my visit, and I pointed out and explained to him the various proposals for the conservation of this temple suggested in my conservation note of July 1912.

Balaghat District.

42. **Baihar**—*Old Temples.*—There were originally three and perhaps even more temples, but now only two and the four inside corner piers and diagonal ceiling beams of a third are in existence. Of the two temples standing, one is quite simple having plain vertical walls up to eight feet and then taking the form of a stepped pyramid crowned by an *amalaka*. The other is profusely decorated all over and is somewhat after the type of the Orissa temples, but without any figural sculptures. Both temples are quite small structures constructed with stone and stand within half-a-dozen yards of one another. Their doorways face each other; that of the decorated temple facing towards the east and the other to the west. They have no porches. Both temples are maintained by Government and somewhat drastic measures have been taken to preserve them. Against the southern sides of both temples large buttresses have been built and another has been erected against the west elevation of the decorated temple. Piers have also been constructed in the interiors of the temple to support broken lintels and other cracked stones. All these precautions were absolutely necessary to prevent the buildings from collapsing, as being in a very precarious condition they assuredly would have done shortly. Unfortunately, however, one of the

buttresses, a portion of another and some of the piers have been constructed of brick and constitute severe eyesores against the stone temples. The stone buttresses and piers are also by no means beautiful, but they serve their purposes and appear much less conspicuous than the brick. In a conservation note it has been recommended that the brick piers and the buttresses shall be dismantled and that stone ones be substituted. In this note a few other suggestions have been made including fencing round the temples with a wire fence or dry stone wall.

43. **Lanji**—*Koteshwar Temple.*—This temple is situated about a mile outside the village in a clearing in a bamboo jungle. Very little of the old part is now visible, as the temple has been much restored and added to besides having had numbers of lavish coats of mortar and whitewash smeared over it. A few figural sculptures, including *Siva* and *Ganesh*, and mouldings can still be seen outside, and the interior of the *Siva cella* is intact. The present pointed dome over the shrine is of considerably later date than the original building, and an entirely modern hall with an unfinished verandah has been erected in front of the shrine. This latter was built only five years ago and is already getting into disrepair. The interior of the *cella* is reached by nine 4″ steps. The old temple was constructed without mortar and in date may be about the 14th century, but so much has been done to it that, in my opinion, it is now of little interest and no longer worth preserving. There is said to be an old inscription which, however, I did not discover, having seen only two modern inscriptions on the new addition. The temple, I was informed, is a great place of pilgrimage, but on my visit no one appeared to be in charge of the place and it is certainly no one's business to clean the interior, which is now in a filthy condition and full of bats.

44. *Fort.*—Very little now remains and that, that there is, is of an uninteresting character. The fort is quite small and was originally surrounded by a moat. Practically all the wall has gone with the exception of a short length on the east, the main gateway side, and about 50 yards on the western side. The archway of the gateway has gone and the roofs of the guard rooms on either side have also disappeared. The west wall is the best preserved, a small gateway leads through it and remains of two bastions may be seen. A couple of old sculptures are built into this wall. In the east wall some rather curious sculptures have been built in. They consist of the heads of four horses, four chariot wheels and what may have been the seat of the chariot. They are crude in workmanship and do not appear to me to be of much antiquity though the Gazetteer calls them Buddhist. Near the west wall is a stone temple of no artistic merit. Leaning against the columns of its verandah are two sculptured Jain figures, and near by a number of Hindu sculptures of idols and a *sati* stone have been collected together. The fort wall is constructed of large size bricks on a rubble stone base. In date I would put in at 150—200 years old, though the Gazetteer thinks it considerably older. The temple also is of no greater age. Possibly there may at one time have been an older fort on the same site, but I could find no traces of it except that some of the sculptures, which are of more antiquity than the majority, may have come from it. The place is kept free of jungle and some small repairs have been done.

Chindwara District.

45. **Deogarh Fort.**—This fort is very picturesequely situated on a hill surrounded by a valley, which is again surrounded by hills. It must at the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century have been of considerable strategic value. Deogarh was the principal stronghold of the powerful Gond Chief *Bakht Buland*, who, after visiting the Moghal Court at Delhi, became converted to Muhammadanism. The fort and buildings within are as a whole in the Muhammadan style, though there are several buildings, principally temples, which are in design neither quite Hindu nor Muhammadan. I should imagine that Bakht Buland was not a very strict Muhammadan and that he permitted the two religions to run concurrently, as there has been no attempt to destroy the temples, which appear to be of slightly earlier construction than the mosques and some of

the other buildings in and near the fort. There must have been a large population at Deogarh in those days as evinced by the number of half-ruined buildings which extend over a considerable area. The fort itself is of no great extent, but there are a quantity of buildings still to be seen in the valley below. There is at the present day only a small village in the heart of the forest, the inhabitants of which try to till a few fields mostly consisting of stones. Deogarh is somewhat out of the way, but is visited sometimes by interested persons. It is, in my opinion, certainly worthy of preservation on account of its historical associations, though perhaps not so much for its architectural features, which are nothing very out of the common. In the year 1907-08, Rs. 2,601 was expended on the conservation of the fort, when jungle was cleared, fallen débris was collected together and a few urgent repairs were undertaken. For the past five years, however, nothing has been done, the place having been permitted to go back to its original jungly state. It will now cost a considerable sum to put everything to rights again. I have prepared a conservation note, in which I have set down all items of work, which appeared to me on my visit to require attention, thorough eradication of jungle being the principal item.

46. The walls of the fort are built of stone rubble with dressed stone faces in places. There is one large entrance gateway in appearance rather handsome. Amongst the buildings inside are the *Nagarkhana*, a gateway with a tower, built of rubble and plaster. The *throne room* has practically all gone, only the back and portions of the two side walls remain. Of the building known as the *Badal Mahal* the principal feature is an octagonal hall with a large dome. There are three *pucca* tanks, one of which is called the *Moti tank*. The *Chandi Mandir*, which stands at the north-west corner of the fort is not as one would suppose a temple, but a large bastion. Near this bastion is a small *mosque*. In the valley below the fort are a three domed mosque and near by a platform, on which are situated three tombs. A temple within a high walled compound known as *Kisbi's temple* and another called *Jatbi's temple*, a well called *Ali Shahi's bauli*, several other ruined temples and tombs and a fine large stone faced tank with wide flight of steps, on the north bank of which *Kisbi's temple* is situated.

Drug District.

47. **Dhamda.**—An old village at one time of considerable renown. Ancient remains are scarce, but there still exist the ruins of a *gateway* of a small *fort*, a *mahal* inside the fort and some temples. There are also several fine tanks, one of which is known as the *Budha tank*. The history of Dhamda appears to date back to the 11th or 12th century, but the archæological remains are of considerably later date. All the walls of the fort, which were partly of brick and partly of dressed and rubble stone, have disappeared and the gateway is in a ruinous condition. Most of the upper part of the latter has gone, but there yet remain the side walls and some Hindu brackets and beams, which carried the flat roof across the opening. A number of more ancient sculptures and images, some of which seem to have been brought from a temple at Gondai about 18 miles distant, have been built into the wall. The *mahal* is of an uninteresting nature, being a two storied, rectangular building measuring 42′ × 34′ built of rubble at one time plastered. It is divided into several rooms and has a small verandah supported on columns on the south side. The roof and floors have been removed, the wooden beams, etc., having been put to modern uses.

48. *Temple of Shiva* (Known locally as *Sheo*).—There are two temples of this name and one is of course at first directed to the modern looking one, which is annually plastered and whitewashed and is situated at the east end of the Budha tank. The remains of an old stone doorway is built into this temple and it may be older than it appears. The other stands on the east bank of the tank and near it is another temple of *Deva*. Neither temple is of much interest architecturally, but they are certainly of greater antiquity than the fort. Both are similar being square with

elongated pyramidical *sikharas* with *amalakas* on the top. They are built of laterite and are in fair repair, though the *Sheo* temple, which is the larger of the two, has lost its *sikhara* and their interiors have been filled up with earth owing to the earth from the excavation of the tank having been thrown up against them.

49. **Gondai**—*Mahadeva temple.*—This temple is in style something between the Orissa and Barakar types of temple. There is no *Jagamohan* or *mandapa* attached. In date I should certainly not put it earlier than mid-sixteenth century. It is constructed with a reddish limestone without mortar, which has weathered extremely well, and for that reason and judging by its style I have fixed its date as above. The temple is profusely decorated with sculptures of figures, curious looking dragons, elephants (some of which I saw built into the gateway at the *Dhamda fort*), men on horse back and men with bows and arrows—fighting scenes. The structure is not in a very stable condition. It leans rather badly to the south and a quantity of the plinth stones have either fallen or been taken away. A large root has also grown in amongst the masonry and is causing damage. The weight of the superstructure appears too great for the foundations. On the east or entrance side some damage has been caused owing to settlement, cracks have appeared, many stones are loose and some have fallen. The temple, I think, is worthy of conservation, though there may be some little difficulty in accomplishing it.

Korea State, Chhattisgarh Feudatory States.

50. **Chirmidhi**—*Temple.*—This ruined temple stands in a clump of bamboos on a hill, which is visible for many miles away. It is situated about seven miles from the village of *Khargawan* on the *Baikunthpur* Road. The building is constructed with very bad stone, which goes to dust with the least pressure. It is a small square structure faces east and is built without mortar. The flat stone ceiling, which is supported by four sixteen sided columns with circular capitals rather like *amalakas*, is more or less intact. The doorway has fallen, also portions of the north and west walls have collapsed. There are no sculptures or carvings and the temple is empty and no longer in use. In date it is probably about the 15th century. An inscription of six lines in the *Nagri* character on a stone measuring 2′—6″ by 9″ was found at the site; it has not yet been deciphered but probably gives the correct date of the temple's construction. Close by to the south is heap of dressed stones, which may have been another temple or more probably was some building attached to the shrine. Around the temple is a regular forest of *sati* stones, none of which are inscribed. I do not consider that the temple is worth conserving, though the bamboos might be removed before they cause more damage than has already occurred.

Raipur District.

51. **Sirpur**—*Lakshman Temple*—With the exception of erecting double doors, which are already becoming eaten by white ants, in the entrance, wire netting in the triangular window and annual jungle clearing, nothing has been done since my last visit. In the Annual Report of this Circle for the year 1911-12, I referred to the modern flanking walls on either side of the entrance stating that I had asked the Executive Engineer to have portions of them dismantled as they are unnecessary and ugly. On my inspection this year I had expected to find this work completed but to my disappointment found that nothing had been done. I have now prepared a conservation note in which I have noticed the matter of these walls and have made several other recommendations. A platform has been constructed near the temple and on it about 90 sculptures, which have been collected from the neighbouring jungles, have been laid. None of these sculptures are in the best of preservation, being all rather badly weathered and in some instances broken. As they now lie face upwards

they are likely to become speadily more ruined and disfigured. I have therefore recommended that a shelter of steel construction with a tiled roof be erected over them for their protection.

52. *Gandheswar Temple*—This is a building of fairly recent date, but a quantity of old material taken from older temples has been utilized in its construction. Numbers of images including one of *Buddha* have been built into its walls and those of the compound. It is in use and is looked after by the people. Four inscriptions are built into this temple. Two are on piers of the *mandapa* and are periodically white-washed, but are otherwise in fair preservation. Another forms a step in the entrance to the *mandapa* and is much worn, and the fourth is set into the top of the dwarf wall around the *mandapa* and is becoming rubbed by people sitting on and leaning against it. This latter is the most important of the four inscriptions and I have recommended that permission be obtained from the temple owner to remove it to a place of safety—either to the Raipur or Nagpur Museum—before it becomes undecipherable.

Seoni District.

53. **Village Rajola near Partabpur**—*Mundara Tank*—This tank appears to be of more interest geographically than archæologically as being the source of the Wainganga River. It is nothing at all out of the common being similar to thousands of other tanks. It measures some 30 feet square, is built of stone, and three or four steps all round lead down to the water. A modern wall surrounds it and there are several plastered and whitewashed temples of ordinary design on its banks. The tank is approached through an ugly and modern gateway. It is a place of pilgrimage and a *mela* is held annually. The Local Board, I understand, periodically whitewash the temples; at the same time, I consider that, that body may as well repair the tank when required and that it shall no longer be considered an archæological work.

Sirguja State, Chhattisgarh Feudatory States.

54. **Ramgarh.**—Acting on instructions from the Director-General of Archæology in India I went to Ramgarh in February to superintend the copying of the fresco painting in the *Jogimara Cave*. I was fortunate in securing the services of Babus Samarendra Nath Gupta and Asit Kumar Haldar, both of whom are late students of the Calcutta School of Art and had had experience before in fresco copying, having assisted Mrs. Herringham to copy frescoes in the *Ajanta Caves*. The *Jogimara Cave* is a natural cave facing north-east and is about 12 feet above the ground level. The ceiling, on which the fresco is painted, is roughly the shape of an elongated dome, which in the centre is about seven feet above the floor. The painted surface measures roughly 8′—7″ long by 7′—3″ wide. In few places now can anything like a complete picture be obtained owing to the peeling off of the stone and to the fresco having become obliterated through dampness. The background of the painting is white and only three colours—a dirty crimson, gray black and gamboge—have been used in the execution of the fresco. The fresco is divided into various panels by bands of crimson or gamboge; crimson is the colour used for human figures, elaphants, horses, houses and trees; fish and *makaras* are in gray outline. No light or shade has been introduced into any of the figures or animals, etc.

55. I forwarded the copy to Dr. Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology in India, and he writes as follows concerning it '* * *. They (the frescoes) are, as you say very disappointing but not, perhaps, quite so disappointing as you appear to think. It is obvious that Dr. Bloch was quite wrong in regarding the work as of one period and that period the 3rd century B. C. § The fresco, as it stands, has been executed by two different

§ *Vide* Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report, 1903-04, pp. 123-131.

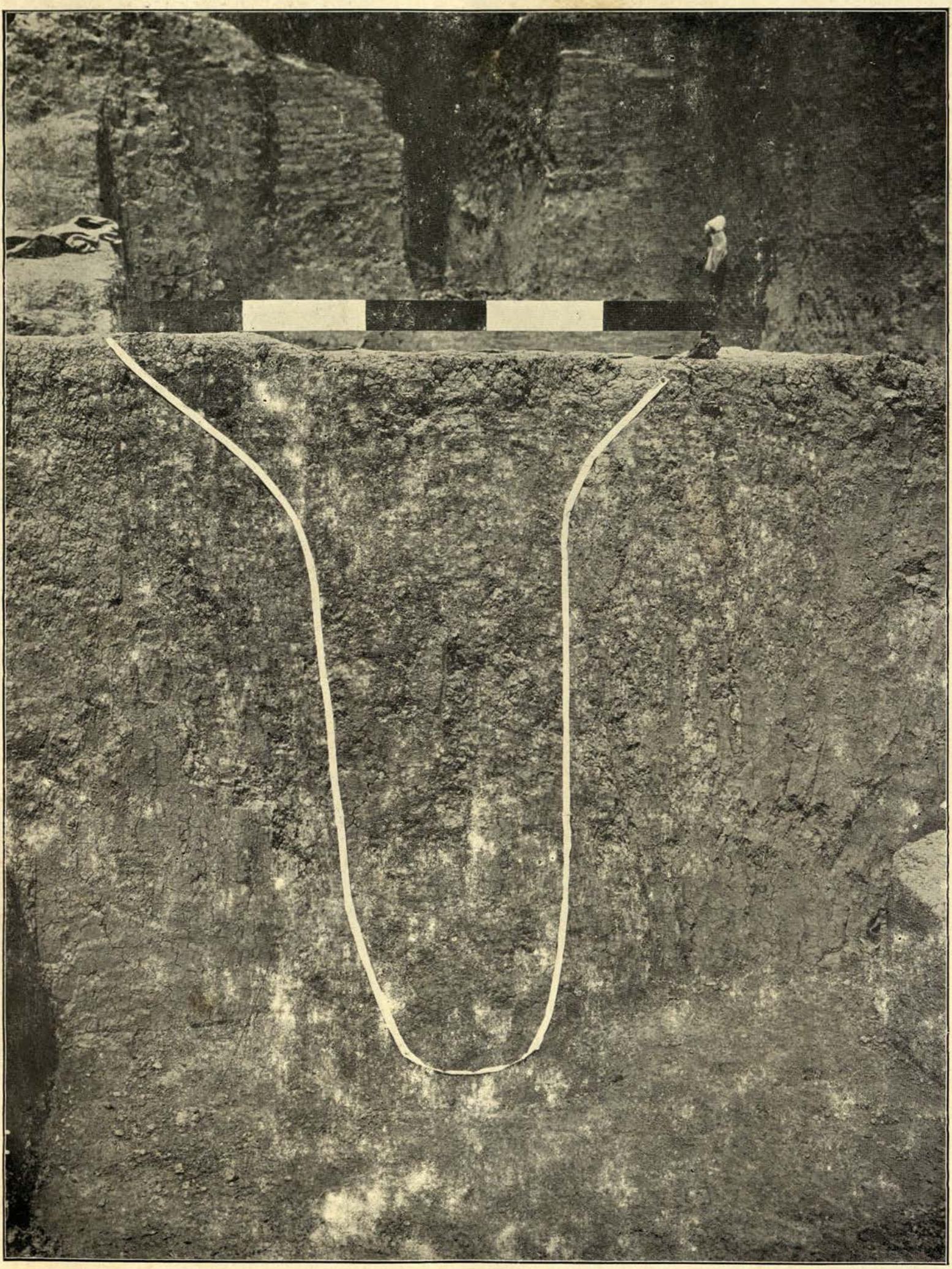
hands—the first about the first century B. C., the second many hundreds of years later. The original fresco must have been a work of some merit, but very little of it remains, the best figures being those of *makaras* and other monsters in the bands between the two panels. though these as well as the other original figures have been largely spoilt by the colour afterwards daubed over them. Apparently the fresco must have suffered a great deal and lost most of its colour before it was restored and repainted. To the later restoration belong not only the colours, which are now visible in the panels, but the bands of red yellow which divide and subdivide the panels and the numerous crude and primitive looking figures scattered about indiscriminately over the surfuce of the fresco. I am asonished that Dr. Bloch should have failed to perceive the great gulf which exists between the paintings of the two periods. The first fresco was the work of a relatively skilful arlist; the restoration was the work of some one who knew nothing of painting * * *.'

56. There is little to add to Dr. Bloch's report on the ancient remains on the Ramgarh Hill, other accounts may also be found in A statistical account of Bengal, Volume XVII, page 236, W. W. Hunter, Chhattisgarh Feudatory States Gazetteer, page 230, Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, Bengal Circle, for the year ending with April 1904, page 12, and Archæological Survey of India Reports, Volume XIII, page 31. Cunningham. Photographs and measured drawings of the *Jogimara* and *Sitabenga* caves have been made and impressions of the inscriptions in these two caves have also been taken. Plans have also been made of the four small caves situated on the southern side of the same ridge as the above caves, which are on the northern side. The natural tunnel known as the *Hathipol* has cut its way through this ridge from north to south. The four small caves are collectively known as the *Lakshman Bengra*; they display no artistic merit and are purely utilitarian having been probably used as dwellings. There is some little difficulty in reaching them now. In the outset the caves were most probably natural but have been chiselled out later into more commodious shapes. There are numbers of natural caves in the vicinity, which do not display the hand of man, and I searched in vain for other signs of civilization, which have not already been recorded.

57. *The Ramgarh Temple*, on the summit of the hill is now in a ruinous condition and past repair ; in date I should put it at the 13th or 14th century. A number of *sati* stones are in the vicinity. The half ruined gateway is of later construction than the temple and older material has been requisitioned for its building. The arch form has been introduced here, and I would ascribe the date of its construction to the Gond era or about the beginning of the 16th century.

58. *Mahespur.*—About half a mile from this village or five from *Udaipur* at the foot of the *Ramgarh Hill* is the ruin of a temple dating about the 13th or 14th century. Very little remains now, only two stone columns and another upright stone are in position. Judging from the amount of bricks round about the building must have been built partly of brickwork, probably the *sikhara* was of that material. Some of the stone work is well sculptured and moulded. A *linga* 18 inches in diameter encased with sheets of copper is still worshipped and a *mela* is held annually in February.

J. F. BLAKISTON.



No. 1143.—Vertical Section of a subsidiary Circle : depth at top C. 16′ 6″.
Kumrahar. Site No. 1. District Patna.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Tata's Excavations at Pataliputra.

THE summer of 1913 was signalized in Patna and its neighbourhood by a monsoon of unusual copiousness, which resulted in large tracts of the country being under water for considerable periods. These floods appear to have been particularly deep and persistent in the vicinity of Kumrahar, rising something like four feet above even the raised highway, and submerging everything in the locality except the actual line of the East Indian Railway, and the summit of that mountain of spoil earth which the operations of the Archæological Department had thrown up in the preceding season, and which, so I am told, furnished a welcome island of refuge to numerous of the villagers.

The result of all this on the actual site of Mr. Tata's excavations can be as readily imagined as described. The Kumrahar excavation, as was explained in my report last year, was located in a tract of reasonably high land between two lower lying tanks just south of the main road. This higher tract had been extensively dug into, and the resulting cavity was a hole covering some twenty or thirty thousand square feet of area with a general depth of about fourteen feet, and a depression over the whole south-east corner of nearly twenty to twenty-two feet. This entire excavation was, of course, completely flooded by the rains. Nay, for a brief period, the site seems to have been an indistinguishable portion of a far stretching sea of water which temporarily submerged the whole country. This general inundation, of course, subsided speedily over the country as a whole, but not so as regards the excavated area. For a long time this was filled with water almost flush to its edges, and even in the second half of October when I returned to camp, it was still a perfect lake, with islands here and there where projected those columns of earth we had left to encase the ash-funnels which marked the position of the missing Mauryan pillars.

Further excavation at this site, so long as these conditions prevailed, was obviously out of the question. But this very fact provided me with a welcome opportunity to study the more general topography of the ancient capital, and to plan for certain supplementary trial excavations at Lohanipur and Panch Pahari which the Director-General of Archæology had advised. Considerable time was devoted to this work, and to interviewing landowners and tenants to gain their consent to the exploration (a consent in all cases cheerfully given let me add), and in determining where to lead the initial trenches. But while we were engaged in this preliminary work, it was announced that His Excellency Lord Hardinge proposed to honour the excavation with a personal visit of inspection during his stay in Bankipore, and our energies were forthwith directed towards preparing the Kumrahar site for his inspection.

Pumps, unfortunately, could not be spared by the local department of Public Works, nor could they be otherwise procured. But my overseer ingeniously proposed to utilize those hollow palm trunks which the peasants use for irrigating fields, and relays of these were set to work and kept going uninterruptedly, with surprisingly good results. It was not possible to dewater the entire cavity. The general level of saturation in the surrounding soil was too high for that, being several feet above the floor of the excavated area. But the palm trunks lifted the water, slowly to be sure, but steadily, and lowered its surface by seven or eight feet at least, restoring to the site something of the appearance of an excavation, and greatly hastening and facilitating the resumption of work here later in the season. Thus we profitted greatly by the mere announcement of His Excellency's intention to come, although unfortunately the Viceregal visit was unavoidably cancelled at the last moment. The Superintendent was, however, privileged to explain the previous season's work to Lord Hardinge in a private interview at Government House, Bankipore.

An epitome of that explanation may not be inappropriate in this place, as it seems desirable to present, without further delay, some of those evidences on which were based the conclusions drawn by me last season, and summarized in my preliminary report without any accompaniment of proof.

As that Report itself announced, the actual structure of the Mauryan hall has almost, if not entirely, disappeared. The excavator is thus thrown back

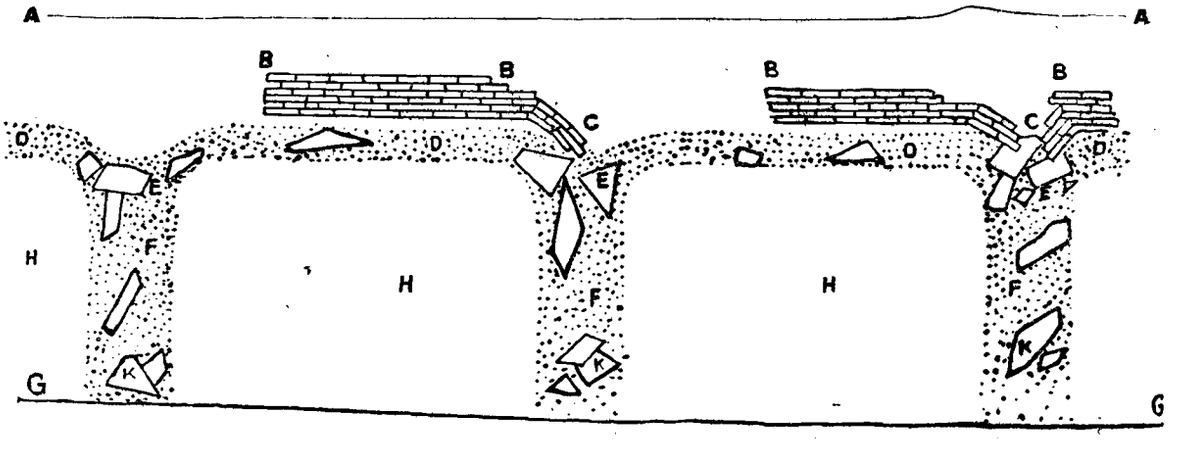
upon the minutest possible scrutiny of the soil itself and those portions of *debris* which remain, for a determination of both the nature and position of the Hall and the processes of its decay. It thus becomes essential that these stratigraphical evidences should be understood.

As has been already stated, on opening up the soil at Kumrahar, we find first of all a maze of ruined brick walls extending all over the site. The tops of these walls lie close to the modern surface, their bases rest on a level 7 feet below. Underneath these walls occurs a belt or layer of black ash or charcoal, about one foot in thickness, which also sweeps over the whole of the area opened up the first season. Among these ashes are found innumerable fragments of polished stone, all showing curved surfaces, and a vertical cleavage. They lie scattered indiscriminately in all directions, and it was not until, on the 7th February 1913, we discovered three heaps of them in one line east and west, that any clue was given us as to the position or nature of the Mauryan building. The heaps were found to lie 15 feet apart, and as this was suggestive of a row of columns, trial pits were dug at similar distances in all directions. When these invariably disclosed identical accumulations, it became certain that a pillared hall had stood here.

Now as soon as the facts were established, search was made for the broken shafts or pedestals which might reasonably have been expected to remain *in situ* lower in the soil. To do this, we dug down underneath selected heaps of stone, and in some cases dug to a great depth, 30 feet or more. But nowhere did we encounter any sign of a standing shaft or standing pedestal. On reaching a depth of 16 feet, however, we came across scraps of wood and other indications which showed us that this had been the level of the original floor.

We also noticed, as an extraordinary fact, that wherever we dug beneath a heap of stones, we dug in ashes, and that among these ashes other stone fragments and brickbats occurred clear down to the floor level, whereas our other diggings showed us that as a general rule neither stone fragments or brickbats or any other human evidences occurred below the main ash-stratum. Between this ash-stratum and the Mauryan floor the soil appeared to be a virgin Ganges silt. Now there was no doubt but that the polished stone fragments met with just below the ruined brick walls were of Mauryan date. Their technique established that with certainty. There also seemed no possibility of doubting but that the floor 16 feet deep was the floor of the same building in which these pillars had stood. It was then very mysterious that at the level of the floor no evidences for these pillars were preserved, whereas such abundant fragments of them lay some eight feet higher in the soil. This called for careful consideration, which could only be based upon examination of the ground.

This examination was facilitated by the fact that when we began our work, we had begun with trenches. As these trenches grew in depth their sides of course showed up as nearly vertical walls. By smoothing these we were thus provided with excellent vertical sections of the ground, in which we could observe the various strata and see how they were mutually related. One of these trenches fortunately ran east and west along a line of columns. A study of this trench disclosed the fact that it was the document to whose elucidation we must address ourselves if ever we were to read the riddle of the site. It was so singular that I must reproduce it here, in schematic form, of course, to make my story clear.



The line *AA* represents the modern surface of the ground. *BB* and *BB* are the ruined brick walls which cross the site in all directions. *DD* is the belt of ash, about a foot deep, underneath these walls. *EEE* are the heaps of stone fragments from which we derived our first clue to the building. *HHH* are the area of silt between this ash-stratum and the Mauryan floor *GG*. But the strangest feature of the whole are the vertical shafts of black ash *FFF*, which take off from the ash belt and run through the silt about to the level of the floor, and which disclose stone fragments *KKK* at levels lower than those of any others. It was at these points that we had dug for shafts or pedestals, and this is how it chanced we met with ashes at such great and unexpected depths.

When at last the idea flashed on me as to what had caused these strange appearances, I cut across one of the shafts of ash *FFF*, so as to see it in a horizontal plane. It was then proved that, as I had suspected, each of these shafts was circular in plan, and in reality a round tube or funnel of ash descending through the soil.

This so directly confirmed my growing theory that I then no longer hesitated to accept it as a working hypothesis in the excavation, and ultimately to publish it in my Report, as in all probability the true story of what had happened at Kumrahar. But it is, I hope, understood by everybody that all such synthetic readings of stratigraphical evidences as are published from time to time in the course of an excavation are essentially tentative and always subject to revision in the light of accumulating evidences. Fortunately nothing has turned up this year which calls for any serious modification of the views already published, but I desire to state the fact thus expressly lest any one should think that I attach a more serious weight of finality to my theories than I do. There will be no finality of judgement reached until the excavations are completed.

I should like now to summarize briefly the synthesis already published and to associate its several steps with the evidences on which each one is based.

The fact that we observe a belt of virgin soil some 8 feet thick distributed evenly over the floor appears to me susceptible of only one explanation, namely that the building was flooded while it still stood intact. It was at all events buried to this depth, or else its *disjecta membra* must certainly have lain upon the floor. Whether this burial was due to flood or to some other cause is not a question of much archæological interest, but I assume it was by flood, because the soil is Ganges silt and virgin. If any other explanation for this virgin silt in this position can be found, we may abandon our theory of flood with neither loss nor hesitation. But the virgin silt demands some explanation, and the flood theory is the only one which comes to me.

And in this connection I may remind the reader that a flood of this sort is evidenced at another ancient monument not far from here. When General Cunningham dug down around the Asoka column which still stands at Bakhra in Muzaffarpur, he found that 5 feet of the buried shaft was covered by a virgin silt which he attributed himself to flood, and his statement has not been challenged so far as I am aware. But if there was in early times a flood like this at Bakhra, what was there to prevent its sweeping over Patna, too? I know of no high land between the sites.

But flood or no flood, it is at all events certain that the Mauryan building was buried with 8 feet of earth over its floor before the fire occurred which finally destroyed it.

That fire was the medium of this final catastrophe, all evidences indicate infallibly. The thick carpet of black ash and charcoal which lay like a pall over the whole site below the bottoms of the Gupta walls, is proof of this fact obvious enough for any child to read, and it is equally obvious that these ashes cannot be due to any burning of the Gupta structures. Otherwise how could they lie so uniformly underneath the lowest foundations of these buildings? If, however, they cannot be of Gupta date, or rather if they cannot appertain to the Gupta stratum, they must, by the simple law of alternatives, appertain to the only other level of occupation traceable at this site, namely the Mauryan stratum. And be it noted, *en passant*, that both the nature of this ash-belt itself and its position in the soil preclude the possibility of its being anything in the nature of that fire-proof cement which Chanakya mentions in the *Arthasastra*. It is clear and unmistakable evidence of a conflagration, and is further supported as such by considerable quantities of charred wood which have been

found, in positions marking them as certainly portions of the original structure. No doubt whatever can be entertained but that the building was finally destroyed by fire.

It may also be affirmed with reasonable confidence that it was this same fire which caused the break-up of the monolithic pillars by expansion of their inserted copper bolts, as was explained in my last year's report at some length.

The conclusion that the columns must have sunk seems forced upon one by the actual strata as we see them. It is certain that the tubular funnels of ash which we now find descending vertically from the ash-stratum are nothing more than the holes left by the pillars which originally stood at these pionts. This much cannot possibly be questioned. The pillars certainly did stand here once, and they are not here now. The cavities they have left are vertical, so that they must have gone in one or two directions, either upwards or downwards. It seems almost impossible to conceive of their having been deliberately drawn upwards; firstly because of the engineering difficulties such an assumption must face, and secondly because of the fact that above these tubular cavities we so very generally encountered well-defined heaps of pillar fragments lying to all appearances precisely as they had fallen, or as they had been drawn together by natural settling of the soil beneath them. It is not easy to believe that vandals would have had the courtesy, not only to dig and then refill these cavities with the nicety now observable, but further to collect the fallen fragments of their ravished pillars and stack them in such neat piles, precisely above their pits, as to admit of our tracing the building from a measurement of these accumulations. The mere physical possibility of removing all the pillars in this way is more than doubtful, to begin with, and it is also difficult to comprehend what purpose these fragmentary shafts could possibly have served, at all commensurate with the cost and labour of a removal of this sort. The simple natural sinkage of the still standing shafts would seem, on the other hand, to involve precisely those effects which we observe. As the columns drew slowly down, they must have left round vertical holes in the ground, and as their tops drew lower and lower beneath the ash-stratum, this must have been drawn down into the growing cavity and brought the brick walls with it. This seems to explain the presence of brick-bats in these ash-funnels as apparently nothing else can. If the Guptas dug out the pillars and filled in the cavities, this filling was to the end of levelling the site for the erection of their brick structures. Whence then come the bricks, if the filling dates from a time anterior to the erection of the brick buildings? There are only two occupied levels over the body of the site, and no brickwork traceable between the Mauryan floor and the Gupta level, so far as can be ascertained at present. Such bricks as are met with deep down in these ash-funnels must, therefore, have been deliberately brought here from outside and mixed in with the ashes, if the filling is deliberate. And this no one could reasonably assume for an instant. The wreckage of the Gupta structures on the other hand, very adequately accounts for the presence of these broken bricks among the ashes, and it is a further point of special significance that in several cases we have met with Gupta walls actually sagging downwards towards and into these descending funnels, as at the point *C* upon the sketch above. One or two instances have actually been photographed, to illustrate the destruction of these buildings by the subsidence of the pillars underneath.

Thus of the two alternatives possible for us, sinkage or deliberate removal, the latter assumption seems attended with insuperable difficulties, and the former to be in the main extremely simple and perfectly adequate. It cannot be contended that it is entirely free of difficulties, but it may at all events be claimed that it is far easier to conceive of than the only other alternative left us. For this reason, therefore, I have not hesitated to accept the sinkage theory as a working hypothesis, and various further facts have fallen under observation this present season which appear to confirm it in most minute detail.

It should be noted furthermore that for purposes of tracing and reconstructing the Mauryan pillared hall it is really not a matter of vital importance whether the columns have sunk or not. So long as we can be perfectly sure that in any event these vertical ash-funnels are the equivalents of Mauryan stone pillars, all that is necessary for a reconstruction of the ground plan of these pillars is to note and record the position of these ash-funnels. The

main task of the excavator so far has thus been to remove the upper strata of the soil down to a point below the main ash-stratum where, on scraping the surface, these funnels present themselves in the form of black circles in the yellow silt. These circles are then drawn on paper with exact measurements, and the result is an accurate drawing of the ground plan, whatever may have become of the actual columns.

It was by following this method that I was able to report last year that we had located a Mauryan hall showing at least eight rows of pillars with at least ten columns in each row, all equally spaced in square bays. It is satisfactory to record that nothing has been found this second season requiring any large alteration in the statements or theories then published, but one or two points of detail deserve further consideration and minor correction at this point, in the light of the present season's work .

It is possible, for example, that the interval of time between the burning of the Mauryan building and the erection of the Gupta brick structures was longer than I was at first inclined to think. The fact that the bases of these walls rest almost directly upon the ashes seemed at first indicative of their having been built very soon after the actual fire, and this, in conjunction with the further fact that coins of Chandragupta II Vikramaditya (375-413 A. D.) occurred among them, tempted me to assign their erection to the Vth or possibly the VIth Christian century. Dr. Marshall, however, who inspected the site in January of this year, was of opinion that their appearance was against quite so early a date, and it has subsequently been found that he was probably right, and that the closeness of the walls to the ash-stratum is misleading. The Gupta builders evidently had a good deal of levelling to do before building on the site, and whatever slow accumulation may have gathered over the ashes in the period between the fire and their coming, was swept away by them in this clearing process. Proof of this exists on the eastern edge of the site, where at first it had appeared that the ash-stratum terminated. Now it is seen that this is not really the case, but that the Guptas, desiring to lay a rough stone pavement over this area, smoothed and levelled it to such an extent as to remove all but about one inch of the original ash-stratum. This thin remaining residuum of ash is now discernable underneath the pavement. So that what obviously did take place here may very well have taken place in lesser measure over other portions of the site as well. All those inches of dust, etc., which may have accumulated over the ashes subsequent to the fire and prior to the coming of the Gupta builders, which would otherwise have indicated the length of this period to the excavator, have thus been artificially removed, and the stratification, in this particular, obscured. There is thus no difficulty left in assigning these structures to the eighth century as proposed by Dr. Marshall.

This possibility of ascribing the brick walls to a later period is of importance, as it renders yet easier of comprehension the sinking of the columns and the consequent disappearance of the building. It was pointed out last year that the vertical cleavage of the pillars due to the expansion of the copper bolts which fitted deep into their tops can only have affected the upper portion of the columns, and that subsequent to the actual fire the broken stumps of the still standing shafts must prevailingly have still protruded through the eight feet of silt and the superincumbent ashes on top of it. What seemed to me the necessity of supposing that the site was still in this condition when the Gupta builders arrived on the scene led me then to infer that they must forcibly have broken off these stumps in the course of their inevitable levelling. But this was not altogether easy as an assumption. The mere labour of breaking off, flush with the ground, some 80 or 100 monolithic shafts would not have been a negligible consideration. I myself can readily enough understand why the Gupta people would not have dug out all these shafts, even had they found them all protruding from the ground, for I know from experience what the excavation of this area to the requisite depth would have cost them, and I believe I can safely assert that in the absence of Mr. Tata they would have found the cost prohibitive. What is a much likelier assumption is that, had they found the whole area in question thickly covered with projecting shafts, instead of either digging them all out at impossible expense, or of knocking them all off flush with the ground at considerable labour, they would have gone elsewhere and made selection of some

other site where neither of these alternatives would have confronted them. Indeed this is probably exactly what all would-be builders did do, so long as these broken shafts continued to protrude and block the site.

The time came, however, when the original wooden flooring decayed on which the standing shafts rested, and then these shafts began to sink, as I have previously explained. As soon as this sinking process had reached that point where the tops of the shafts were drawn beneath the ash-stratum, and I take it that it was at this period that the Gupta builders put up their ill-starred structures.

It has now been demonstrated, however, in the course of this season's excavation, that not every one of all these columns sank. The big shaft recovered last year showed conclusively enough that one at least had been simply overthrown at some time during (or shortly subsequent to) the flood, and it is now evident that a few others also escaped the common fate. For some reason not yet apparent the wooden supports on which particular columns rested do not seem to have decayed with that rapidity or in that measure that the vast majority did, for in two places at least we have found wood actually existing just at or just below the level of the floor, and directly where pillars must have stood. It is obvious in these cases that no columns can have sunk at these points, as the foundations of these particular columns did not decay. It seems necessary to conclude, therefore, that even after the great majority of the columns had gone down out of sight beneath the ash, a few stray specimens continued to project, and these exceptional pillars must inevitably have been dug out. We have no absolutely certain evidence for this except at one point in the main body of the hall. At one other point it appears possible that the same thing has happened, but the evidences of this case are so contradictory that I cannot undertake to discuss them in these pages. It is, however, quite certain that at least one pillar was dug out, and this is evidenced not only by the presence of wood over the spot where otherwise the pillar must have sunk, but further by what seems a divergence in stratification at this point, and more particularly by the discovery of a few fragments of one broken pillar base. The detection of these pieces I owe to the sharp eyes of my assistant, Babu Hari Das, who very cleverly detected them among a heterogeneous pile just about at the Gupta level.

The importance of these fragments is great. I stated last year that confirmation of the sinkage theory was found in the fact that nowhere had we encountered fragments of any but the tops of shafts; that no basal pieces could be demonstrated. The fragments Babu Hari Das now brings to light show that there was at least one exception to this rule, and that certainly one pillar was dug out by the Gupta builders. But there is a point of even further importance to be noticed. The basal pieces in question lay among a special heap of fragments which betray along their edges the marks of very deliberate breakage in series of low chippings or excisions such as a chisel might produce. These chisel marks occur also on the actual basal fragments themselves, and their significance is thus enhanced. For it becomes obvious that even when the Guptas did dig out this standing shaft it was of no special use to them. They merely chipped it all up deliberately to lay their rough stone pavement in the eastern portion of the site. For it was close to this pavement that these artificially chipped fragments were found. This then may reasonably be taken as further proof that all the pillars of the building were not so dug out. The expense of this undertaking has already been alluded to above. It would certainly not have been incurred, except for the recovery of columns still in such condition as to admit of utilization for architectural purposes elsewhere. If, however, all the use the Gupta people could make of one of these shafts was to chip it up for a rough pavement, it becomes obvious that the shafts cannot have had any particular value in their eyes. They then would surely not have been inclined to excavate a hundred of them, and with a neatness necessarily involving very special pains and very greatly added cost. The operation would have been quite pointless.

This then must suffice for an explanation of last year's report, and the requisite correction of it in the light of this year's researches. I must now turn back to the period of last November, and take up the story of this year's

work as such, and of the growing, glowing hopes which have inspired us, but which have not, unfortunately, grown to any certainty as yet.

It will have been universally recognized by scholars that the most suggestive and important result of last season's operations was the detection of what seemed a similarity between the ground plan of the Mauryan pillared hall and the Hall of a Hundred Columns at Persepolis, which is supposed to have been the throne-room of Darius Hystaspes. The resemblances were not many, to be sure, and were of a wholly inconclusive nature; but, so far as they went, they appeared suggestive of an architectural connection between the two structures, and nothing in our present historical records tends to render such an assumption impossible or even improbable for the Mauryan period. Dr. Marshall had long previously inferred, from the technique of the Sarnath capital, that Asoka had employed imported masons for its fashioning, and that his edicts reflect the inscriptions of this same Darius, has been recognized for years. There was no *a priori* reason, therefore, for discrediting what seemed resemblances in plan between the Mauryan palace and the Achæmenian one. The probabilities warranted us in giving these resemblances their full face value.

This was the status of the question when I returned to camp in late October, and it had been expected that any further advance must wait upon a resumption of the work. But that the floods entailed a delay in this resumption has already been noted, and also the fact that this delay provided opportunity for further study of the site. It is fortunate indeed that this was so.

The resemblances to Persepolis, previously noticed, had been chiefly these. Whereas no other structure of really early date in ancient India disclosed an arrangement of pillars in square bays over the whole floor, the hall at Kumrahar did show this otherwise unparalleled arrangement, and this was identical with the arrangement of the pillars in the Achæmenian hall. The columns themselves moreover showed a technique in their polished surface which is not only known to have been un-Indian, and outside the line of Indian architectural development , but which again is identical with Persepolitan workmanship. To be sure the shafts in the Hall of a Hundred Columns are fluted, while ours are plain, but then plain polished shafts are also met with at Persepolis, and all the known Asokan columns with their bell-shaped Persepolitan capitals are always smooth, so that this was itself more of a proof of interchange than argument against it. But more perhaps than all of this in direct suggestiveness was the fact that the very mason's mark occurring on the bottom of our one extant column bore strong resemblance to a mason's mark familiar at Persepolis. When then the whole arrangement of the pillars on the floor, the technique of their shafts, their polished surfaces, and their very mason's marks seemed reminiscent of Persepolis, an assumption of influence from this quarter did not seem unreasonable. It was furthermore noticed that whereas the Persian hall contained 100 columns, our building in its partly excavated state, disclosed eight rows with similarly ten in every row. Then came the question of the measurements.

Here I at first felt that I was checked. The Persian pillars stand 21 feet apart, the Mauryan pillars 15 feet only. That did not seem to be the same. But was it perhaps more similar than it seemed? The 15 feet in question meant to the Mauryan mind, of course, not any multiple by modern yards, but by the ancient Indian cubits. This cubit was 18 inches long. The pillars, therefore, stood at spaces of 10 cubits each. The royal cubit of Darius, so far as I can ascertain, was $25\frac{1}{3}$ inches long. Does not a multiple of this by ten give us a close approximation to the 21 feet recorded at Persepolis? It would seem to ; and thus despite the superficial disparity at first sight between the spacing of our pillars here, those in both buildings would really seem to show indentity of scale. Darius spaced his columns 10 cubits from axis to axis, the Mauryan monarch did the same; but whereas the former used his national unit, the latter naturally used his own. The difference seems to be accounted for.

In short, the more one studied the question, the greater appeared the possibility that in erecting this structure at Kumrahar the Mauryan monarch had not only used imported Persian masons, but had furthermore been influenced even in its design by that of the great hall of King Darius at Persepolis.

But in any case, whether we traced foreign influence in the hall or not, it seemed inevitable that it could not have stood in splendid isolation. All extant records of the Mauryan palaces speak of them as royal precincts or enclosures, as we should naturally have expected any way, and not as isolated detached buildings scattered here and there throughout the city. The hall must then in any case have been but one member of a larger complex; would it be possible to locate the other members of this group, and how could this purpose be affected? In Persepolis also the Hall of a Hundred Columns was but one member of a complex; would the arrangement of the various buildings at Kumrahar bear any similarity to the Persian grouping? Granting that those apparent resemblances between the pillared halls were not fallacious and deceptive, it seemed very possible that even in the grouping of the complex some influence of the Achæmenian design might be detected. But could one hope for indications on the surface? There had been no surface indications in the field where, thanks to Colonel Waddell's enterprise, we had been privileged to find our first structure of the Mauryan capital. Was it reasonable to expect the smaller palaces to have left outward visible signs of their lesser presences? I was not over sanguine of it, but my optimistic wife said " Look and see." Having been indebted to this same optimism for the incentive to look into Persian architecture in the first instance, I looked, and saw surprising things indeed.

Lord Curzon in the second volume of his monumental work on " Persia " published a plan of the Persepolitan monuments. This book was not at the moment accessible to me, but Professor A. V. Williams Jackson of New York has reproduced Lord Curzon's plan, and Jackson's book lay to my hand. Not having myself permission to copy either, I cannot publish the map of Persepolis here, and must therefore refer to the works already cited. A reference to either one will make more readily intelligible the tale I have to tell.

Persepolis, as probably everybody knows, is an ancient royal Achæmenian seat in south-west Persia, lying some 40 miles north from Shiraz. It consists of a group of palaces, etc., erected by successive monarch of the Achæmenian line, all resting on a certain artificial platform which Darius built to serve as basement for the halls he raised, which are of course the oldest of the series. The platform as a whole rises between 30 and 50 feet above the level of the surrounding plain, and is skirted on the east by a line of natural hills. Its general form is that of an irregular oblong, with greatest length from north to south. Upon this stately terrace, with its diverse levels, stand as has been said, the various halls and palaces and porticoes which were the glory of the Achæmenians, and which even in their present ruined state are counted among the wonders of the ancient world.

Of all the edifices at Persepolis the largest is Darius's own throne-room, which is more usually called, from its most striking architectural feature, the Hall of a Hundred Columns. This building lies farthest to the east of all the group, in a fairly central position of the terrace. It was to this building that our pillared hall in Pátaliputra seemed to bear resemblance, and this then was the centre and starting point for our investigations.

The full extent of our building at Kumrahar was not determined. It was then somewhat difficult to fix with certainty any actual corner of the structure, but it appeared probable that the seven massive platforms, located in the eastern half of the south side, marked the southern limit of the building, and this enabled me to mark out a probable corner on the south-west with all the accuracy needed for my purposes.

Now if a reference to Lord Curzon's plan be made, it will be seen that to the south of the south-west corner of the Hall of a Hundred Columns there lies a smaller structure wich he styles the South-East Edifice. This is sometimes supposed to have been the house occupied by Xerxes when Crown Prince, and lies with its northern edge some 200 feet from the south-west corner of the larger building. Having then marked out a theoretical south-west corner for my pillared hall, I proceeded to measure out a distance of 200 feet to the south, and found myself thereby brought to a large and lofty mound. This had, of course, been visible to us all along, as it lay so close to the site of our actual excavation, and an examination of it had been contemplated from the first. But I had theretofore made the too easy assumption that it was an

ordinary stūpa mound, and had not devoted particular attention to it. When, however, my tape and compass brought me to this very spot on first attempting to use the Persian plan as guide-book for this general neighbourhood, I gave the site more detailed scrutiny. It then became apparent that it certainly was not a stūpa mound. Its height had made the assumption seem reasonable before, and the eastern side, the side I had had most frequently presented to me, had been so knocked about by casual excavation that its nature was obscured in no small measure. But the other sides were found to be prevailingly intact, and all to be straight lines, north and south, and east and west, running to sharp and well-defined right-angle corners. No stūpa ever left this configuration. It was obvious that the mound concealed a building of some other type. And it was apparent that the orientation of this building was the same as that of the house of Xerxes at Persepolis, and that the general bearing of the mound from our pillared hall was in close accord with the bearing in that other case as well. This then seemed more encouraging than none had dared to hope.

Lord Curzon's plan then shows us to the west and to the north-west of his South-East Edifice, two natural hills. There are no counterparts to these in Patna. But just to the west of the more northerly of these mounds at Persepolis, and therefore west and north of Xerxes' house, stands the palace of Darius. The distance, according to the plan, is c. 350 feet to the eastern side of the palace, which itself measures 100 feet across. It also lies square with the cardinal points, its length running from north to south, the building facing in the latter direction.

The tract west of our mound at Kumrahar was unknown territory to me. It is so thickly grown with low date palms as to be impenetrable to the eye, and as no one had ever suggested that anything lay in this direction, and my own attention had been fully occupied with the work in hand, I had not thought of exploring this region. Now, however, I took the direction as carefully as possible through the jungle, paced out an approximate distance, and, to my astonishment, found myself again brought to a well-defined mound! The distance, to be sure, was not exact. Its eastern edge was nearly a 100 feet too near the former mound. But this seemed possibly of no great moment. I was dealing here with mounds, of course—not excavated structures—and the edges of both mounds might reasonably be assumed to overspread the actual structures underground. Moreover I remembered that according to Fergusson the South-East Edifice has not been quite completely cleared. He claims that there are architectural reasons for supposing that it really paralleled the palace of Darius. If this was so, the distance between the buildings should, in reality, be less than that shown on the published plan. At all events, the discrepancy was not enough to cause anxiety and I proceeded to a more minute inspection of this second mound.

The more I studied it, the more my wonder grew. Its conformity to what our theory required was most uncanny. The palace in Persepolis is a rectangular structure lying north and south. Its entrance, as has been already noted, lay on the southern side, and here the plan shows steps at either side leading to a sort of terrace on the stylobate. To the north of this lies the body of the building, with many pillars in its central portion, and various small chambers right and left. This is the portion of the whole where most of that material occurs whose débris might be expected to produce a moundlike form in ruin. North of this, and extending across the entire width of the palace, we see a fairly open space which we are told was given over to larger chambers whose use is not defined. Here there is markedly less material to accumulate.

In point of abstract theory, therefore, if a building of this type were to be buried in Indian conditions, the resultant mound ought to show certain well-marked features. That is to say, we ought to have, to begin with, a rectangular mound lying north and south, its sides in general square to the cardinal points. The steps and the narrow terrace on the stylobate ought to be slightly indicated by a narrow lip along the south side of the mound. The central portion of the mound should then be higher, but the general configuration of this higher portion be still rectangular. The north side of the mound again should fall away into a sort of lower terrace, much wider than the narrow lip along the south, and much more clearly marked.

In each and every one of these particulars the mound at Patna showed exact agreement. Its south-east corner furthermore, was found to bear almost precisely the correct relation to the north-west corner of the former mound. Nay, more. The north inner wall of Darius's palace according to Lord Curson's plan, lies almost exactly in one line east and west with the south wall of the throne-room a way off to the east. The corresponding edge to the main body of our mound was found to be in corresponding bearing to our seven wooden platforms at the other site.

Closer external agreement could hardly be conceived.

Now the palace of Darius lies, at Persepolis, close to the western edge of the artificial platform as a whole. It seemed perfectly futile to expect anything like a counterpart to the actual platform, at Kumrahar, for all the neighbourhood of Patna is a level plain. However, preconceived notions were by this time laid aside, and I proceeded to the west to look. Due west of the second mound a modern water channel lay, which obscured the surface and threw that particular tract out of the reckoning. But going south-west from the south-west corner of the mound to a very short distance from it, I came upon the most astonishing resemblance of them all. There actually was a terrace, after all. The land on which I had been walking theretofore was then disclosed as definitely elevated land, some two feet higher than the fields around it. This raised area was very well defined, indeed, and was further differentiated from the rest by not having as yet been cultivated, while all the other land was richly cropped. The edge of this raised area also corresponded with singular fidelity to the edge of the platform at Persepolis. Both run north and south. The latter then by slow degrees and with irregular recesses turns to the east, forming the southern terrace of the platform. Did our edge do the same, by any chance? It did indeed. And whereas the south wall of Darius's palace, or rather the south side of his stylobate, lies, according to the published plan, 400 feet from the south edge of the platform as a whole, the corresponding south edge of our mound was 380 feet from the south side of our raised area. Nor was this all. The Persepolitan platform has a narrow projection from the southern face, the western side of which is just 300 feet from a line drawn north and south in continuation of the western side of the platform beside the palace of Darius. On following along our southern edge, at just this distance from the corresponding line, we found in turn the western edge of what appeared to be a similar projection. But there the corrrespondence ceased. This line did not itself show any eastern turning, but such high land as lay beyond it merged imperceptibly into a neighbouring hamlet, and its further course, if further course there was, was all obscured.

Retracing my steps I then attempted to explore the western edge of the terrace in its extension north of Darius's palace. But this attempt was less successful. The surface has been seriously cut up in modern times, and no finality of judgement is now possible. First of all the modern water channel, already mentioned comes to add its quota of disfigurement. Then comes the main highway with deep drains or *nalas* on either side. Then comes the main line of the East Indian Railway, further north, with its high embankment and the deep lateral cuttings due to it. All ancient lines are hopelessly obliterated throughout this portion of the tract. But north of all of these we find what may perhaps be that prolongation of the ancient edge we seek. It is at all events the western edge of well-raised land, and it lies north and south appropriately. It seems, however, to extend too far; and although it meets ultimately with an eastward turning on the north, and although this turning tends to the south or east in fashion similar to the north edge of the platform at Persepolis, the distances are so excessive as to make it more than doubtful if significance of any kind can be attached to them. There is a bare possibility of correspondance, nothing more.

As regards the south-west angle of the platform, though, the case is radically different. There, as we have already seen, the agreement between the terraces is very close indeed. At this point, too, we can observe that the whole raised area appears to have been surrounded by a moat, which sweeps around our south-west corner to the east correctly to our actual edge, so far as one can see, although the opposite side is not so very clearly marked in many places.

Where it can best be measured it would seem to be 150 feet across. It was evidently taken off from that water-way which skirts the north of this tract, and which the Indians call Mar Son according to Waddell. But how this southern moat continued to the east cannot be traced, neither can any sign of if be found along the east side of our terrace as a whole.

But now we must again return to the mound which corresponds to the palace of Darius to note some further curious resemblances.

A reference to Lord Curzon's plan will show a thick black line starting from near the south-east corner of the palace, thence running south almost to touch the northern wall of Xerxes' palace, at the north-west corner of that edifice. This line represents a long flight or flights of steps, due to a difference in surface level at this point. Now whether there were differences of level on the platform at Kumrahar cannot be ascertained at present. There is no evidence of such differences, at least. But it is a striking thing that the surface of the Kumrahar tract, which has already disclosed so many detailed resemblances to the Persian plan, should also show a corresponding line at this point also. Taking off from the south-east corner of the mound which corresponds to Darius's palace, a well-defined ridge runs south just as does this line of steps shown on Lord Curzon's plan. It then joins a second ridge at right angles to itself, which second ridge runs from this point east, and thus corresponds in so far with the northern wall of Xerxes' palace. Parallel to it on the south a third ridge is found, and this ridge lies at such distance as to balance with much accuracy the south wall of the edifice. Nor is this all. The line of this southern wall, the plan will show, does not stop at the actual south-west corner of the building as one would have expected, but continues west up to the actual border of the platform. This again marks the edge of a further difference of level, the surface of the platform south of this point being lower than the rest. Our third ridge counterparts this line even in this particular. The second ridge, coming from the east, stops at the line of steps, just as the north wall of the palace should. The third ridge passes on, and is clearly marked throughout its western course, right to the edge of what appears to be our platform. The unfinished palace of Artaxerxes which the Persian plan places at this point has no parallel in Patna, but this is clearly not a matter of importance.

It is less clear what importance should attach to these three ridges we have just described. In many respects they correspond with singular fidelity to the several walls and lines, etc., on the Achæmenian plan, and in conjunction with our other evidences, these agreements would suffice to warrant definite hopes were it not for one consideration. The first ridge, coming from the north, corresponding to the steps stretching between the palaces of Darius and Xerxes, is one hundred feet too long. The fact that our first and second mounds lie nearer together than we might expect is not necessarily a difficulty, as has been already mentioned, but the excessive measurement between the second mound and the ridges which otherwise correspond to the walls of Xerxes' palace is a far graver matter. It throws the third palace quite out of proper relation to the others, and renders it more than doubtful if these ridges have any special meaning after all.

As to the eastern boundaries of the site, it is difficult in present conditions to form a judgment. At Persepolis, as we have seen, this area is occupied by that long line of natural hills which bound the terrace on its eastern side. Here certainly we find no hill to-day. There are no natural hills in this locality. But dare we think for a moment of artificial hills, and dare we conceive that the Mauryan monarch would have carried his imitation of Persepolis so far as to attempt a copy of this natural feature? Looked at in the abstract merely, one would undoubtedly negative both ideas with emphasis. But we are not reduced to wholly abstract speculation. The question is worth considering in some detail.

We are encouraged at the outset of our enquiry by remembering that Asoka at any rate certainly did dream of artificial hills, and had a way of making them materialize concretely. Do not the Chinese pligrims tell us of the rocky hill he built at Mahendra where he had his hermitage? And do they not tell us of another hill as well? Hiuen Thsang does, indeed; and this passage is of special interest.

South-west of the old palace, he tells us, there is a small rocky hill. By the side of this there is an ancient terrace, where foundations still exist and heaps of stone, and lakes and pools of rippling water.*

If this is not our terrace, pray what is it? No other terrace has been traced in all this neighbourhood, and Hiuen Thsang's description seems to fit our site with accuracy. Foundations must indeed have been traceable on our platform in the seventh century, and heaps of stone may well have lain about. And there were " tanks of dimpled water," also.

The site agrees, then, with the Chinese text in all respects except this very hill. Is it coincidence that both the Persian plan and the Chinese pilgrim's journal demand a hill in this connection? If so it is a curious circumstance. Let us examine that eastern portion of the site more carefully.

No, there is ceratinly no hill. There is, though, something like a hill, perhaps? The village of Kumrahar itself stretches along this very tract where we must find our hill if there is really one; and as one looks closely at this site one finds in truth that it is really higher than the neighbourhood. The difference is particularly noticeable if one leaves the higher level of the terrace and approaches the village from the open fields to either east or south. Then it is readily apparent that the village does indeed stand on land distinctly higher than the surrounding fields. Indeed it appears most probable that this is why the site was chosen. Villages frequently are perched on just those tracts which, being high, are less easily irrigated and less open to cultivation for this reason. And evidently this was the case here also.

Is this our hill?

The question must stand open until this area can be explored. It seems, however, increasingly possible that it really is. Let us remember that the Chinese himself describes the hill as " small," and if it was artificial it may well have worn away. There is no very real hill even in the case of Mahendra's hermitage, and one or more of the five stupas at Panch Pahari, which the Pilgrim says appeared to him as hills, have altogether lost their height in the course of intervening centuries. Indeed it is no longer possible to make out five at all, and even one of those we can distinguish is hardly if at all higher in its present state than is the land where Kumrahar stands.

The more we study the locality, the more possible it seems that there was really once a little hill against our terrace, and that traces of it may yet be recovered.

The question then arises, why should any Mauryan king have built a hill here any way? It seems a curious thing to do. But to this question there is an easy answer. Why did Asoka build that other artificial hill we know of? He built it to contain a cave. But is there any reason to suppose that there were caves in the little hill beside the terrace? The best reason possible, for Hiuen Thsang says so, definitely. But at Persepolis? The same is true, for there the natural hill contains the rock-cut caverns with the royal tombs.

The chain of argument is thus complete. If any Mauryan king did imitate Persepolis, he may indeed have copied even the eastern hill, and built him caves therein, for purposes we dare not speculate on. The Pilgrim thought them caves for meditation. May be they were. The closest counterparts we have were seemingly designed for meditation, namely the Mauryan caves in the Barabar hills. But here a further fact presents itself of no small interest for our theory. Dr. Marshall had occasion to make a fresh study of these Barabar caves last autumn, long before this terrace was discovered at Kumrahar, and came to the independent judgement that the builders of them. betrayed acquaintance with the Achæmenian tombs.

I do not see that more need to be said.

It was on the 13th December 1913 that the existence of these mounds and of the terrace edge was first discovered, and the discovery very naturally altered the whole situation. The various points of resemblance between the Kumrahar site and the platform of Persepolis were definite facts, whether or not they bore the meaning that they seemed to bear. It was impossible to

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* This translation is largely my own and differs in some respects from the accepted versions. I hope to publish a discussion of the passage elsewhere. The south-westerly direction from the palace seems a difficulty. It ought to be south-eastern if my theory is correct.

do other than assume, as a working hypothesis and basis for our further conduct of the work, that the Mauryans had constructed something in the nature of a replica of the Persian royal seat, and it was imperative that the tract in question should be explored, and the question settled, one way or the other. The examination of Lohanipur and Panch Pahari had to be postponed, and also the continuation of the work begun the previous season at Bulandi Bagh. No choice was left us in the matter. It was obvious that if a Mauryan copy of Persepolis did exist, and could be in any measure recovered in detail, the importance of the discovery for Indian History in many of its branches would be great indeed, and such a question simply could not be left undetermined longer than was unavoidable. The whole plan of the season's work was therefore changed.

But when I undertook to follow out the obvious course set for me, I found that course beset with difficulties. Both of the actual mounds, it seemed, either are now or have been used by the Muhammadans as graveyards. They are thus closed to exploration. Examination of the surroundings could of course be made without any fear of wounding sentiment, and I hoped also to explore the edge of the terrace and those ridges which might or might not mean the existence of a replica of Xerxes' palace. But here again in every case I found myself brought to a halt by the owners of the land. They refused permission for the excavation on any terms that could be entertained. The point at issue was the valuation of those trees which it was apprehended I might be forced to cut in the course of my exploration. This, of course, brought my whole project to a stand-still, and I was compelled to bring the matter to the notice of Sir Charles Bayley's Government, with a request that the land in question be formally acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The Director-General of Archæology, who paid us a second visit at just this juncture, supported my petition in every way; Sir Charles Bayley interested himself personally in the matter, and went all over the site with the Director-General and myself, and the necessary orders were issued.

But despite the sympathy and co-operation of all in any way concerned, the inevitable formalities were not complete until the 26th day of March, when land measuring 43 bighas, 3 cottahs, 15 chataks (= 1,428 acres) was formally acquired by Government and made over to the Archæological Superintendent for a public purpose, namely the excavation of Pataliputra.

The delay involved was great, and for our purposes, unfortunate, as we were prevented from utilizing all the best months of the year and thereby lost all possibility of determining, this season, whether the surface resemblances to Persepolis mean really what they seem to mean. No finality of judgment can be hoped for until next winter. We are still confronted with uncertainties, and are still, at the moment of writing, following important clues which ought to lead to certainty, but on which we entered at too late a date to reach the goal this year. The fact that two of the mounds are graveyards renders any adequate examination difficult in the extreme, in the best of circumstances. All we can do, as regards these sites is skirt the edge. And as this edge presumably spreads wider than the monuments themselves, the hazard of such exploration will be obvious. However, it is all that we can do, and hope is still high that we shall yet find something to tell us definitely whether a Mauryan monarch did copy Persepolis or not, and who this monarch was. A single inscription would be all we need.

From various considerations, which cannot be detailed here, the probability seems to be that in any case the author of our buildings was Chandragupta Maurya, not Asoka. The construction seems to have been too largely wooden for the period of this latter king. But the question cannot be adequately discussed save at a length too great for this Report, which must henceforth be limited to a brief and preliminary statement of such work as we have been enabled to do this season in the face of our numerous obstacles.

It will be necessary henceforth to divide the territory at Kumrahar into particular sites. I propose therefore to designate the place of our first excavations, where the pillared hall was located in February 1913, as Site No. 1. The mound south-west of this will be called Site No. 2. The mound west of the former, which corresponds to the palace of Darius, will be Site No. 3, and the south side of the terrace as a whole, Site No. 4. These are all the particular spots which need to be specified at present, and we may now proceed to

a statement of the progress made this season in the actual work of excavation at our several sites.

As will have been recognized from my remarks above, the continuation of the work this year at Site No. 1, has not been unattended by difficulties. But it was by no means an unmixed evil that a certain delay was involved by the necessary draining of the site. It afforded a welcome opportunity for studying our outstanding problems on the spot.

Judging from such evidences as were then before me, I had come to the conclusion last year that the several pillars of our hall must have rested directly on the floor of the building without the intervention of any pedestal. The Persepolitan evidences showed, however, that in that monument pedestals had occurred. A doubt was thus raised as to the tenableness of my previous assumption, and the problem was early forced upon my consideration this season. Was there, after all, a possibility that pedestals might have existed at Kumrahar?

In the first place it was clear that if pedestals had existed and the shafts resting on them had sunk, the pedestals themselves must have been pushed down underneath them. There was thus no hope of getting them in the vast majority of cases. In the case of our one big pillar, though, the situation was different. If there was ever any pedestal here, it certainly could not have sunk to any such depth as the others, as here the shaft had toppled over and its weight was no longer there to push the pedestal down. It could only have gone so deep as its own weight would carry it. The obviously requisite examination of the spot however could not then be undertaken, for the spot was under water. We must wait. But in the meantime could no evidence be found at all?

On re-examining my records I observed that the bottom of our existing shaft showed four arrows at its outer edge. These could only have served for the dressing of the pillar, to help the masons when they set it up to turn the shaft in just the proper direction. Was this perhaps with reference to the four bosses on its sides? No, evidently not, for those bosses were not evenly spaced about the shaft, and the arrows bore no apparent relation to them. But if the arrows were not connected with the bosses, and if the pillar rested on the floor, what purpose could the arrows have served? The shaft is round and wholly plain. What difference could it have made how it was turned, if it rested merely on a floor? As no answer to this question occurred to me, it seemed probable that these arrows must then be indications of a pedestal. It might have been a matter of importance that the shaft should be turned just so, if it was to fit into the socket of a pedestal.

The idea found support in the finish of this base itself. The edge at the bottom end of the pillar was slightly rounded, and polished to the upper side of this curve. There was then a transitional inch which was not polished. Had this perhaps fitted into the shallow socket of the pedestal?

Then I approached the problem from another point. At Persepolis the pedestals are round in plan, and of slightly greater diameter at base than is the pillar, and have themselves what is called a bell-shaped form. The height bears a fixed proportion to the diameter of the shaft. The spacing between the pillars again is either a whole or a fractional multiple of the diameter of the shaft above the pedestal, and the proportions observable at Persepolis are said to be unlike those elsewhere in the ancient world. It seemed, therefore, that if I could work this out and find the measurements to suit our evidences and bear the Persian proportions, I should have strengthened not only the probability of pedestals having existed, but also the assumption of Persian influence.

My two fixed and certain points on which to base these calculations were (*a*) the diameter of our existing shaft, (*b*) the ascertained distance from axis to axis of the columns.

The diameter of the shaft (misprinted, I am sorry to say, in my Provincial Report last year) is, as nearly as may be, two feet six inches—perhaps a trifle over. This distance then must be subtracted from the axis to axis measurement to give us the technical intercolumniation, as this represents the actual air space between the standing pillars. Taking 2 feet 6 inches from 15 feet gives us a space between shafts of 12 feet 6 inches. This then is correct, for the space in question is thus found to be as closely as may be, five

times the diameter of the shaft, and an intercolumniation of five diameters is peculiarly a Persian one, not known, as far as I can ascertain, to either Greece or Egypt in the ancient world.

This then was eminently satisfactory, and made the Persian inspiration of the design seem doubly probable. It also strengthened the probability that pedestals had once existed.

If such pedestals did occur and bore the Persepolitan proportions, they ought to have had a height of one and one-third times the diameter of the shafts (*cf.* Perrot and Chipez, " History of Art in Persia," English Translation, page 59, paragraph 2). Now with a diameter of 30 inches for the shaft, this works out to 3 feet 4 inches. Were any indications traceable that pedestals of this sort had existed at Kumrahar?

To my mind there are three separate indications of the sort. The first is the position of the bosses on our column. These lie with their lower limits five feet above the base of the shaft. If this base had rested on the floor, and these bosses which certainly projected, had been placed only five feet above this floor, they could not have failed to be in the nature of obstructions, definitely in the way of anybody passing down the aisles. Shoulders or heads would have been continually bumping against them. If however you insert a pedestal three feet four inches high underneath the shaft, it raises these bosses to a height of eight feet four inches, which is an entirely suitable elevation for them, where they are out of the way of passers by. This then is a practical and commonsense reason for assuming pedestals.

The actual position of our pillar as we found it confirms the theory. It was lying, as has been reported, obliquely in the silt. This led me to believe last year that it must have fallen during the flood, for I argued that if it had fallen before the flood it must have lain horizontally on the floor, while if it had stood in position until after the flood, the silt would then have enveloped it to such a height that it could not have fallen over. The postulate of a pedestal alters all this. If the shaft had gone down clear to the floor, and the pillar had stood until the flood passed, my argument would have held, as in that case 8 out of our 14 feet some inches of length would then have been buried, and with 8 feet buried and only some 6 feet projecting above the silt, the pillar could not have fallen. But introduce a pedestal 3 feet 4 inches high, and the proportions change. Then you have nearly 12 feet projecting above the silt and only 4 feet some inches of the shaft underground. This could very well fall over, after the flood abated. And it is now apparent that this is really what occurred. Two points of evidence exist, one the fact that on moving the column this season we found that ashes had been pressed down into the soil beneath its upper end (which shows that the fire which followed the flood must itself have occurred before the column fell), the other the fact that the lower edge of the bottom of the obliquely reclining shaft was itself some 2 feet higher in the soil than the floor of the Mauryan building. This latter consideration appears to me of itself to be final. I cannot conceive how the lower end could have pulled off the floor had it stood on this level and simply fallen over to the side. I see no leverage anywhere. But with a pedestal the position is self-explained.

The third bit of evidence is striking and involves a strengthening of the sinkage theory.

It was stated last year that the floor, and whatever supports may have existed in the wood underneath the columns, had prevailingly decayed, and that the wood in the process of disintegration had altered the colour of the soil, changing the red earth to blue. On the authority of Dr. Caldwell of Patna College, therefore, the belt of blue clay observable at a certain depth was given as the equivalent of the ancient floor.

Now it will be evident that, if all this is so, and if the columns actually sank, as I have assumed, there should be a point, theoretically, where, on scraping the excavated surface in the original position of a column, we should find a horizontal blue field with a round hole where the column had passed through it, and this round hole ought to be filled by material settled into it from above.

We have found precisely that fascinating bit of evidence.

The general belt of blue which we take to be equivalent to the floor, and which sweeps over the whole site between 15 and 16 feet deep, according to

the irregularities of the surface, had at one point been removed this season and the surface underneath it carefully scraped for observation. The soil below this level is prevailingly red, but here we found, outlined in this red surface with startling clearness, a square of bright blue clay. This square is evidently due to the decay of the square wooden platform laid as a support for this particular column beneath the level of the floor. It measures four cubits to a side (6 feet), and its centre is the further evidence we want, namely a sharply defined circle, filled with down-pouring ashes from above, which circle measures precisely two cubits, or three feet across. The hole can only have been produced, so far as I can see, by the sinking through the blue clay of the upright pillar, but the diameter of the shaft we know to have been but 30 inches. The circle shows a diameter greater by 6 inches than the shaft. Is this not precisely what our theory of high circular bell-shaped pedestals requires?

And do not all these measurements, the Persian intercolumniation, and the position of our bosses, all combine harmoniously to indicate (I do not say to prove) not only the existence of pedestals at Kumrahar, but also the Persepolitan character of both those pedestals and the whole design? It is only by the Persepolitan proportions that the scheme works out.

These considerations made it a matter of special desirability to explore the spot where our one big existing column had stood. As soon therefore as the track could be dewatered, we undertook to move the pillar, which theretofore had remained as we had found it. To do this it became necessary to clear the ground just south of its position, so that we could roll the heavy shaft over in this direction and gain access for deep excavation to the spot where it had originally stood erect. This clearance to the south disclosed some altogether unexpected features, which greatly modified the programme for the year.

Owing to the flooding of the site and the consequent softening of the soil, the end of our big pillar had settled down a little. To roll it over and right away from its original position, it was thus made necessary to smooth a surface at a considerable depth from the modern ground level. Actually the depth thus attained came to 18 feet. This means to say that all the upper strata of the soil in the two bays south of the pillar were removed to a point just below the greatest depth of that blue clay which represents the floor. The surface thus exposed was the top of the subsoil, which is composed of reddish clay. In preparing this surface the workman in charge, who had been trained in the previous season to scrape the ground for the detection of ash circles, applied the careful mehtods he had acquired, with curious results. For as the red surface of the subsoil was scraped and smoothed, there appeared outlined in it with curious vividness, first one and then further circular formations of a much darker colour. Care was redoubled, and a space some 16 feet × 25 feet laid bare and absolutely smooth at a depth of 18 feet below the surface. Within this area first four and then part of a fifth of these subsidiary circles were discovered. When first met with, before their surfaces had dried by exposure to the sun, they presented an extraordinary appearance, particularly when viewed from the bank above. They stood out from the red clay almost as distinctly as black tiles in a red floor.

The nature of this dark soil was the first point of importance to determine.

Careful comparison with the various soils was made, and so far as I could ascertain, the dark circles appeared to be composed of silt identical with that dark silt above the blue clay stratum. This silt appeared to go down through the red subsoil to a fair depth, and showed no admixture of ashes.

It was then observed that the position of these subsidiary circles was peculiar. If we call the six pillars bounding the two bays wherein they lay *ABC* for the north row and *DEF* for the south, one of these circles was in the centre of the bay *ABDE*, two others lay between the pillars *B* and *E*, but each a little to one side of centre, one being west of the line, the other east; while a fourth lay between the pillars *E* and *F*, but again not exactly in the same line, nor precisely in the centre. A straight line drawn through the subsidiary circles to the cardinal points never conflicted with either other circles or the main columns near them. They seemed so spaced as to lie unconcealed by one another no matter from which direction viewed.

Later developments have not altogether supported this idea, but I mention it as it was one of my steps toward the only explanation of these singular circles which has yet occurred to me. It seemed to imply a desire for visibility.

I then remembered that in trenching north and south to the west of our known 80 pillars, where an upright wall of earth had been left standing, to preserve specimens of the superjacent Gupta walls, I had observed certain curious depressions in the strata here and there. About midway between the ash-stratum and the Mauryan floor an as yet unaccountable belt of particularly dark soil intervenes and in the western face of the standing bank it could be seen (and had been noted) that this belt suffered certain breaks at intervals. It struck me that there might be some connection or analogy between these interruptions in this darker stratum and our subsidiary circles, and I proceeded to make a fresh examination of the former.

My growing suspicion was confirmed. They were not clear cuts through the several strata, neither were they cup-like depressions in them. The former would have shown us the ends of the dark belt to right and left of the break clean cut and horizontal. In the latter alternative, the dark belt would not have been really broken at all, but would merely have sagged, and would have been found to extend continuously beneath the cup. What we actually observed was essentially different from either. The dark belt was really broken, but the severed end, instead of stopping short horizontally, swept downwards in two sharp curves which rapidly passed into parallel vertical lines. And it was apparent that the break had filled by the settling into it of the higher strata.

Examination of the bases then settled the question definitely by disclosing semicircles in the horizontal plane at the foot of the vertical section. On deepening the plane so as to get a complete section, its form was ascertained to be a vertical tongue, the widening root of which was upwards, the slightly rounded tip a few feet below the level of the floor.

In considering these phenomena it was then necessary to bear in mind the following points. The subsidiary circles which we had first met, and which measured about two feet in diameter, were evidently counterparts of those discovered at the foot of these depressions or breaks where we could see a vertical surface. It was thus probable that there had been similar phenomena in the soil above our subsidiary circles, which for one reason or another we had not previously observed. The reason for this failure on our part to notice them also seemed clear. The soil above the floor was all Ganges silt for some 8 feet. Any cavity that might have filled within this area would have filled with material of like nature to that of the sides of the cavity. In digging from above, therefore, and working on horizontal planes only, this filling had at no time been visible to the eye until we reached a level lower than the bottom limit of the silt. At 18 feet we were working in the red subsoil. Here the Ganges silt which had filled the cavity from above was clearly differentiated by its colour from the soil composing the sides of the orifice, and thus the round tongue of silt became visible when the horizontal plane was cleared, and showed up in the form of these dark circles.

But if these dark circles meant, as thus appeared, the filling from above of some deep orifice by the settling into it of upper strata, this seemed to imply that here too, in these cases also, something must have sunk. It was clear too, that if this were the case, the objects must have been round. Were they then other pillars?

This question may be answered in the negative with full assurance. Even with the limited area first exposed to our inspection, it was palpable that there must have been altogether too many of these objects for them to have been conceivably pillars. The whole hall would have been a mere impenetrable forest of columns, serving no conceivable purpose. And with the main pillars only 15 feet apart, the introduction of supplementary ones was clearly unnecessary and superfluous. Moreover, if they had been pillars, their shaft must have risen to a height sufficient to pierce the ash-stratum up above, and if these circular holes had been caused by the sinkage of objects tall enough to pierce the ashes, the holes must necessarily have filled, at least in some measure, from this stratum, and we should have found funnels of ash here just as in the case of our main columns. The absence of all trace of ash, though, was a conspicuous feature of such subsidiary circles as we could see.

No, it was clear that the sinking objects in these cases could not have been columns. They must, though, have been heavy, or they could not have sunk at all. The only reasonable assumption was that they were stone. And they must evidently have risen to such a height that when they sank they affected the stratum of silt above the floor to a point above the black belt and yet below the ash-stratum. Six or seven feet was the height indicated.

Now heavy stone objects, round in plan, and rising to a height of 6 or 7 feet, and seemingly so disposed in large numbers over the floor as to preserve visibility for each and every one (so far as this was possible at all) appeared to admit of only one hypothesis. The subsidiary circle had been caused by sinking statues on round pedestals.

This, it must be acknowledged, was a wholly unexpected development and one calculated at first sight to cast some doubt as to any identity of design between our building and the throne-room at Persepolis. One had heard of no evidence for any such sculptures in the body of that hall, and it was certain that the excavators there had not recovered any. Could our hall have been so like the Persian one as we had thought? But first of all, how must we picture this Mauryan structure to ourselves with all these sculptures in it? We know what Darius's throne-room is supposed to have been like. Before we can compare our building with it, we must try to visualize this in the light of these subsidiary circles.

With this end in view I took paper and pencil and set to work to reconstruct a vertical section of the hall. First I found that my pillars according to the Persepolitan proportion ought to have been (without capitals) approximately 10 diameters in height, say 25 feet, including pedestals. I drew such pillars and such pedestals, to scale. Then between these pillars I drew a series of standing sculptures a little over 6 feet high. I was not quite sure how many of these figures to introduce, but the subsidiary circles then known suggested a fairly abundant number of them, and I introduced I think four sculptures to the bay.

The effect was very weird and very unconvincing. I found myself asked, by this drawing, to contemplate seriously as an architectural possibility a vast hall of say 100 lofty columns, packed, crowded, throughout its area, with a company of stone images! What conceivable purpose could such an edifice have served? There was no floor space left, no object in the thing at all; and that alone rendered this theory untenable.

Then suddenly I remembered those bosses. With the pedestals they came some 8 feet high. I introduced bosses on my sketch, bosses on each of the pillars, 8 feet above the floor. It then became apparent that these bosses fell at a point just about one-third of the total height of the column. Now bosses at the point of one-third suggest other bosses at the point of the second third. I drew those bosses also, just to see how they would look.

This gave me a triple division of my elevation. To emphasize the fact, I drew connecting horizontal lines from pillar to pillar resting as it were upon these bosses. This disclosed immediately the necessity for a third horizontal line across the top, resting on the tops of the columns themselves. And it also disclosed something else, namely the fact that the lowermost of these three floors, thus theoretically sketched, came curiously close above the heads of my standing company of statuary.

The riddle appeared to me to be solved. For I found that, working wholly in the dark, being guided in my various steps only by such evidences as we had and such inferences as were deducible from them, without one single notion preconceived, I had by slow degrees evolved, as a restoration of our building, an exact counterpart of one of the most famous sculptures at Persepolis, and one occurring actually on the portal of this very Hall.

I refer of course to the bas-relief of the *Talar*.* *Talar* is a Persian term which Fergusson adopted to describe that curious structure displayed both on the portals of the throne-room at Persepolis and on the sculptured façade

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* *Cf.* Perrot and Chipiez cit., page 396. Compare also the plate facing page 218. For a more elaborate example of the same principle, *cf.*, Lord Curzon's "Persia" Volume II, plate facing page 176; also pages 178 and 183.

of the tomb of Darius at Naksh-i-Rustam. The latter example is only two-storeyed, but its more architectural character makes it a better illustration of what I conceive our pillared hall to have been.

We see there a curious structure with gigantic griffin-pillars at either end, and three potential floors. On the ground floor stand a company of sculptured figures typifying the nations subject to the Achæmenian throne, who on their upraised arms support the second floor. On this again another symbolic company is arrayed who similarly support the third and topmost story. On this again, which is the main and only real floor of the whole, we see to the left a kind of triple pyramidal platform on which the monarch stands turned toward the fire altar which balances this platform on the right.

On the portals of the throne-room the same conception is displayed in more pictorial form. There are three tiers of standing figures, and this triple basement serves to support the actual throne on which the monarch is shown seated.

Now in all other cases at Persepolis, (and, in a way, here also) it has been universally conceded that the bas-reliefs which adorn particular buildings, or particular parts of particular buildings, are tantamount to handwriting on the wall descriptive of the nature or purpose of the structure where the bas-relief occurs.

Where the entrance to a given chamber shows sculptured reliefs of armed guards, for example, it is recognized that the room in question was a guard chamber, etc., etc.

The same argument, then, may legitimately be applied to the Hall of a Hundred Columns. Indeed it has already been so applied, repeatedly, to the extent that every one has recognized the bas-relief of the *Talar* as implying that the hall was a hall of state, where the king of kings was wont to sit in all the pomp of his imperial majesty. But now, for reasons mentioned above, I propose to go a step further, and see in it not so much an indication of the ceremonial nature of the hall as rather an actual miniature or likeness of the hall itself in pictorial and abbreviated form.

And there are other reasons not yet specified.

If any one will take the trouble to read Fergusson's account of this Hall of a Hundred Columns, in his Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis (page 175 and following) it will become immediately apparent that no final word has yet been spoken as regards the restoration of this building. I naturally feel a more than diffidence in suggesting any such radical departure from existing and accepted theories, particularly in regard to a structure I have never seen and about which my sources of information are extremely limited, but the unsatisfactory nature of the accepted restoration makes less unpardonable what otherwise might seem indeed unwarrantable presumption on my part, particularly after Lord Curzon's expert observations on the spot. What Fergusson's restoration really comes to is this, a gigantic hall covering 5,000 square feet of area internally (the second largest building of antiquity), with a total height of 25 feet only, and no ascertained means of lighting it. The front elevation has something like the proportion of an ordinary foot-rule turned on edge—about the most undignified and meaningless structure conceivable. Fergusson himself recognized this to the full, for he himself describes it (page 177) as " an apparent anomaly difficult to understand. " But is it not easier to understand in the light of the Pataliputra evidences?

Curiously enough, Fergusson appears himself to have been just trembling on the brink of what I hold to be the real explanation of the building. He points also to the bas-reliefs, recognizes their significance for the interpretation of the document, but being reminded of the sculpture on the façade of Darius's tomb, is misled into imagining that the storeyed *Talar* existed only on the roof of the pillared hall, and that the hall itself was but the basement for the throne.

As regards this last contention I firmly believe that he was right. Where he went wrong was in conceiving of the sculpture of Darius's tomb as a representation of this very building. There you see a pillared structure in elevation, with a *Talar* resting on it. But the pillared structure is not triply divided in its height, and shows no tiers of standing figures. And for obvious reasons, as in this case the pillared façade is the front of the actual tomb and

has little or nothing to do with the Hall of a Hundred Columns. There, in the case of the tomb, there was an actual chamber, namely the tomb itself, with the natural entrances. Here we have no real room at all! The whole hall, as I conceive it, from the evidences at Kumrahar, was itself a structural *Talar* on a colossal scale, with three tiers of standing sculptures depicted as upholding the various floors on their heads or upstretched arms, thereby typifying the upholding of the monarch by his subject people. The lowermost tier of sculpture must evidently have been of stone, the upper ones presumably of wood, and the whole vast triple basement thus constructed must itself have supported a second miniature *Talar* on which reposed the monarch's actual throne.

The postulate of the miniature *Talar* upon the roof of the three-storeyed basement (which is our so-called hall) is necessitated by the low elevation of this basement joined to its vast extent in area; for a throne placed anywhere directly upon such a basement except at the very edge would be invisible from any point below. The postulate is furthermore supported by the analagous but not, as Fergusson thought, identical structure sculptured on Darius's tomb. With the second miniature *Talar*, the whole gains that element of height which is essential for its dignity. Without it it is as architecturally inconceivable as before.

The question then arises, have we proof of this even for our building at Kumrahar, to say nothing of Persepolis? Is there any concrete evidence for sculptures in this pillared hall or does the idea rest wholly on my reading of the minor circles? And have we nothing like proof for the secondary *Talar* upon the summit of the first?

As regards the sculptural theory it may perhaps be too early to assert that we have final proof. But if the theory is wrong, is it not surprising that we have an actual head? One actual stone head, of collosal size and very massive, of manifestly archaic type and style, was found in one of the subsidiary circles where our theory had bid us look for such. If then the theory is wrong, despite this confirmation, the occurrence of this head in this precise position must be looked upon as one of the most singular accidents that ever archæologist encountered. No serious doubt seems possible, and yet it would be rash to claim that this one head had absolutely proved the whole. But it will generally be acknowledged that it makes the sculptural theory highly probable at least.

As regards the second point, again our evidence as yet is not conclusive, but suggestive to a high degree. Among the seals recovered in this season's work is one which bears the likeness of a three-storeyed hall such as I predicate, with a somewhat smaller replica of itself upon the roof of the larger one which serves as basement to it. The seal is small and in extremely poor condition. The main lines are traceable with certainty and there is no doubt but that it dose depict such a structure as my theory implies. But all details are missing; the eye cannot, and probably never could, on this small seal, detect sculptures between the various storeys. But this would be demanding the impossible. So far as it goes the seal is quite sufficient evidence for the fact that people in ancient India knew of three-storeyed structures with miniatures of themselves upon their roofs. And where can such structures be now pointed to, save in the sculptures of Persepolis?

I hold then, so far as present evidences go, that our whole pillared hall was merely such a triple basement for a smaller *Talar* on its roof, which latter *Talar* bore the actual throne. The pillars in the body of the hall are thus reduced to the rank of structural necessities merely, not purposely designed to meet the eye save as unavoidable. The architect wished the structure to convey the impression of having its several floors upheld by the three tiers of symbolic statuary. In practice this was of course impossible and ordinary pillars had to be introduced to carry all the actual weight. They were, however, as plain as possible and had not capitals. The top floor rested directly on them and was held in place by those deep copper bolts inferred last year. In the Persepolitan bas-reliefs on the tombs, where the artist could exercise his fancy without the cramping effect of natural laws, these pillars are omitted. In translating the bas-relief into structural reality their introduction became unavoidable.

These remarks refer of course only to the 100 columns in the body of the hall. How then are we to conceive of its external finish? If Pātaliputra were the only site to be considered, I should feel no hesitation in imagining that the large wooden platforms on the south afforded us the clue to this whole problem. It was noted in one of my Reports last year that we had found stone fragments in the soil above the platforms and that these fragments included the top part of one pillar which was not only of pronouncedly greater diameter than the others, but which also showed a sort of collar or projection round the socket-hole which must imply that, unlike all the rest, this column did support a capital. Our various evidences in conjunction would thus seem to make it highly probable, if not to prove, that just as the *Talars* in the bas-reliefs have as their main supports gigantic sculptured pillars terminating in griffins, so here our structural *Talar* also was apparently supported by specially large and ornate columns on its outer edge. The object and purpose of these massive platforms would then become apparent. They mark the southern limit of the structure and evidently bore a double row of specially large and ornate columns such as the sculptures show. The three tiers of sculptured figures were thus open on all sides and the problem of lighting the structure vanishes.

I say that if I were dealing with Kumrahar alone I should not hesitate to advance this theory as in all probability correct. It seems adequately evidenced in Kumrahar, for this year's work has made it clear that columns were disposed upon these platforms. But when one turns to the Persepolitan monument, it seems difficult if not impossible to apply this theory to that site. I should not be embarrassed by the simple fact that all writers have assumed a wall about this building, for each writer in turn has been in difficulty to explain the utter disappearance of the wall he predicates. One would suppose that even sun-dried bricks in crumbling would have left a ridge of mud along the edge. Neither should I be too much concerned by the recorded existence of capitals among the ruins. My own theory implies capitals for at least the second row of outer columns, and neither the number of the capitals recovered at Persepolis nor their *original* position in the soil has been recorded in any literature accessible to use. The occurrence of say 20 or even 40, in the outer portions of the site, would tend rather to confirm than to disprove my theory, neither am I chagrined unduly by my failure to trace any recorded notice of bosses at Persepolis. The pillars there were not monoliths, no single specimen remains upright, but all are now disrupted and lie scattered indiscriminately. If bosses do exist on isolated fragments it is only too probable that they have hitherto been overlooked. No one was expecting them, no one could have interpreted them, no one in these circumstances either could or would have tried to fix their places in the standing shaft and thus restore them to significance. Nothing existed at Persepolis when competent observers reached the site to give one the main clue which we have found. Structural *Talars* were quite unknown, and how should any one conceive of such a thing unevidenced?

None of these points seem seriously disquieting. But it is different with another feature, namely the standing door-frames and the niches. The inference of a wall drawn from these doors and niches seems to me not only just but well-nigh unescapable. I cannot understand why they were ever built if there was no wall between them. But it is quite possible that the wall was different from what we conceive, and that this is the case is readily suggested by the difficulties which beset the restorator. In my personal unfamiliarity with Persepolis, however, it is futile for me to speculate on such a question. All I can do is to affirm that present indications at Kumrahar appear to me to signify that our pillared hall is indeed a replica of the Achæmenian throne-room and that it was not surrounded by a wall in any ordinary sense on more than two sides at the utmost. Further evidences may, and I trust will ultimately come as the work progresses, which will justify more positive conclusions. But for the present this is all that one can say and doors and niches at Persepolis remain a problem of some seriousness.

So much for the exegesis of our subsidiary circles. So soon as ever it was all worked out (and it took rather less time to draw these conclusions than it has to write them down, so simple were the single steps involved, and so little fanciful however they may strike the reader) it naturally became our

first object at this site to clear as wide an area as possible and record the distribution and arrangement of these minor circles to the uttermost of our ability. The work was very slow, as necessarily delicate and painstaking to a singular degree, but our efforts were rewarded by the recovery up to date of 158 well marked circles in the soil. It is moreover certain that these constitute a fraction merely of the spots which once held statues. In the first place we have even now cleared but a small portion of the total area, and it is increasingly obvious that not each and every statue can have left a mark. Evidence of the infilling of a cavity is only there traceable today where the soil constituting the filling is of divergent colour from the soil around it. To detect the difference even in these cases a certain amount of moisture in both the soils is necessary. In many cases therefore it is only too probable that just that combination of circumstances necessary for detection has not existed, or that even our scrupulous care has not sufficed. A large number of sculptures must have disappeared and left no sign.

This assumption I take it is necessary to explain the scattered and irregular distribution of our existing circles. They do not, as viewed now over this wider area, conform to that scheme of visibility which lay ready to the mind in the case of the first few which we encountered. In some tracts a definite scheme seems traceable, but no one general plan fits every bay with equal certainty. There are gaps and irregularities in almost every group. The only general principle about which no doubt can possibly exist is that of arrangement prevailingly in rows from north to south. Rows of this sort are more than amply proved. But it is still uncertain how many rows marched in each aisle. In some aisles we have one row indicated, in others two, in others three and the position of stray circles here and there suggests that other rows, to a total of five, existed once. This is entirely suitable and in harmony with our postulate, as the bas-relief in its single bay shows five standing figures breast to breast. But although it is possible from our evidences that this was the case, it cannot be claimed that such was so with certainty.

Our clearance of this wider area has incidentally opened my eyes to certain unexpected pitfalls which endangered us. Some of the circles are now found to be not of identical nature with the rest. Some are apparently mere narrow shafts for rubish or the like sunk from the level of the Gupta stratum. But it is obvious indeed that these are very few. The relation of the great majority of the minor circles to the Mauryan plan is manifest, and it has been demonstrated that in many cases the Gupta walls crossed directly over them. Their very multitude indeed precludes the possibility that all were Gupta walls. Why should the Guptas have made their site a sieve? But the introduction of even a few accidental shafts tends to obscure the design of the Mauryan plan, even though in most cases these later shafts are readily distinguishable by stratigraphical and other indications. It complicates the problem and puts stern demands upon the excavator's wariness and care.

A further result of this extended clearance was the growth of a brief doubt as to the soundness of my reasoning. One of the puzzling features of the platforms found last season was the occurrence between them, in positions wholly detached from them, of upright wooden posts, which, although they overtop the platforms, may not have risen above the level of the floor. A doubt arose then, as the search for our subsidiary circles progressed, whether perchance the round holes we were tabulating might not be merely due to the decay of posts like this below the floor? This doubt tormented me for many days, and would still rise in consciousness to shake my faith were it not for the gratifying fact that in one circle we did find the antique sculptured head and there are fortunately other evidences pointing to the hollowness of the fear.

In the first place, if these subsidiary circles were due alone to decay of wooden posts, they ought, so far as my logic carries me, to show us a very different set of appearances from what we actually find. Where wood has disappeared by slow decay we find invariably in its stead a body of blue clay. Upright posts decaying in this fashion should then disclose to us today vertical pillars of blue clay extending from the level of the floor to a depth corresponding to that of our extant posts, and these blue pillars should be of equal or of widening thickness as they grow in depth. Our minor circles,

however, are not filled with blue clay. Their sides in vertical section do not go down quite perpendicularly, nor with increasing width, but rather in a tapering form, with rounded bases. Sometimes indeed they are not traceable at all below a foot or so beneath the floor. In other cases they go deeper, but perhaps the greater number have no special depth. All this then militates directly against the theory that these minor circles mark the disappearance of mere posts. Two further points may yet be added. Would such posts decaying at a point below the floor produce in the upper strata of the soil the effects we see? Only in one contingency would this be possible, namely the utter disappearance of the wood and the taking of its place by the in-settling of the upper soil. If this had happened what we should expect on scraping the lower levels horizontally would be blue rings with brown circularly fillings in the centre, and these rings of blue would invariably go down to greater depths. Discolouration could not stop one foot below the floor if it were due to the decay of deep-set posts. But do we find blue rings like this with darker centres?

In one case we do, and this single instance is most interesting. The cirle in question occurs at what may be called the centre of a bay, just the most reasonable position for a sunken pile. But does it therefore prove that the theory of posts is right? To my mind not at all, but very much the contrary. For the most striking feature of this evidence is the uneven thickness of the blue ring. The edge of the blueness is not irregular, but the dark circle within it is not in the centre of it. It is as though you had two discs superposed eccentrically, the blue disc larger than the dark one and projecting 3 inches on the northern side and 6 inches on the southern. Now if this smaller darker disc were nothing but the in-filled holes left by the decaying post, it needs must be precisely in the centre. The post, decaying, could not fail to send its discolouration radiating equally on all sides of it, and any hole that might subsequently have formed when the post became entirely rotted and disintegrated, must surely have been left exactly in the centre of this tube of blue. The discs, in plan, would be imposed concentrically.

This seems to me, especially in conjunction with our tangible head, complete and final refutation of the theory that our circles merely mean decaying posts. It also leads us yet a further step.

It cannot well be doubted that a post did stand in this position. There are others closely in line with this one still now standing on the south, and without the decay of wood our ring of blue could not have been produced. But if it is established that there were single, isolated posts driven in beneath the floor or piles,-the question cannot longer be disregarded as to the purpose of these upright piles.

Their immediate purpose must have been to strengthen and support the floor. That much is obvious. But is it obvious why such supports were necessary? The bay itself is only five yards square, and this little square of flooring was supported already on the corners of the six foot platforms laid beneath the pillars. With massive timbers such as the Mauryans used a floor constructed on these principles would have abundant strength for ordinary purposes. Why then drive piles to strengthen it still further?

Apparently because the purpose which this flooring served was not an ordinary one. The pile seems to have been driven in the centre of the bay. This then must have been intended to counteract sagging in this area. But would the floor have sagged in normal usage? I should say there was no danger of it, with Mauryan timbering particularly. But if we conceive of this whole floor crowded with colossal statues as has been described, the extraordinary nature of the demands upon it is apparent. The weight of these colossal images would strain an ordinary floor tremendously, and in time would certainly lead to sagging in the centre of the bay. Does this not then explain our upright posts? Just because the square of floor, especially in its centre was called upon to carry this tremendous weight, these piles were necessary. Had there been no statuary, posts had been superfluous.

This brings us back again to our blue ring and its interior but eccentric circle of dark silt. It will be conceded that if the floor was crowded with statues, as I predicate, these must have been disposed in some set design identical in all the bays. The one and only object of their erection must have been to produce on the mind of one who viewed the structure from without the

impression of an ordered company in seried ranks. No such arrangement is at all probable which did not involve the placing of one statue in the centre of the bay. The others, whether two or four or what you will, may have been placed variously, but one must almost certainly have occupied the centre. Now there is no evidence to show that any given bay had more than one upright post beneath it, and this post, so far as we can see, was where one would expect it, in the centre. It thus happens quite as much by accident as by design, that in these cases posts and sculptures coincided. Where this was so, the sinking of the statue must have waited on the wood's decay, or at least until its surface had decayed and lost its grip on the surrounding soil. The statue then appears by slow degrees to have pushed its way downwards by its heavy weight. Where this took place before the post had wholly rotted, the statue sinking with its wider pedestal, bore down both post and such discolouration round it as had formed up to the time the statue sank. Thus in most cases we do not find any blue clay where the post had stood. In this one instance of our ring, however, we must assume that for some reason the post continued to remain in place and radiate its blue discolouration for a longer period and thus to a greater depth into the surrounding soil. When then the statue ultimately sank its base no longer covered the wide circle of this blue, but passed down through it leaving a margin on all sides which is our ring. The eccentricity itself is thus explained, for the post as being but a pile was invisible to those who put the statue in position and as it was invisible it was not placed with niceness or exactitude in any precise centre of the bay. The statue rested on the floor above it but in no relation to the post as such. It happened to be just a trifle out of centre. In sinking then it cut the blue disc unevenly, being nearer its northern than its southern edge, and left on sinking just the ring we see, the while its own circular cavity was slowly closed by the in-settling of the darker clay above, which in this fashion came to form a tongue of brown tapering slowly through the soft blue clay.

Does this not seem both plausible and probable?

But doubtless many a reader will have wondered long ere this why, if I believed so strongly that these many sculptures had but sunk and lay below us in the subsoil, I allowed the season's work to close without recovering any? It would certainly have been strange indeed if I had made no effort to this end. But up to the moment of writing these efforts have not yet availed.

My first endeavour was to locate the sunken images by boring. The first circle gave us our impact at a depth of 65 feet below the surface. At that depth the statue appeared from our investigations to have passed into and become wedged in a stratum of coarse gravelly sand. The depth appeared a suitable one (the rate of sinkage being $\frac{1}{3}$rd inch a year, assuming that the statue stood unmoved three centuries) and glowing hopes were entertained that we could dig down to this specimen at least. We started in, but speedily discovered an unforeseen embarrassment, the boring tube in its descent had pierced a subterranean water belt, and up the bore-hole came an artesian rush of water we could not control. By working buckets in relays day and night the men managed with great labour to reach a point 45 feet below the surface. Twenty feet more and our goal would have been reached. But to dewater the cavity became impossible, and fresh attempts were started at other circles elsewhere in the site.

Not one of these attempts met with success. In two we reached the point where the tube had had its impact only to find that a *kankar* nodule had impeded it. The greatest depth we reached at all was 55 feet, and there the well-digger's narrow escape from being caught in the collapsing side of our well-bore gave warning that without suitable appliances such deep diggings must not be attempted. Theretofore we had lined our wells with split bamboos. But these were very clearly not enough.

I next consulted a contractor and the Superintending Engineer. The latter thought my problem difficult; the former gave me estimates beyond my means. The Superintending Engineer offered to lend me an engine if I could provide a pump. But both pump and engine were of no avail unless I could so line my well as to make it safe. This lining, according to my estimates, cost quite prohibitively. Moreover I was told that no brick lining could be sunk before the necessary closing of the working year.

The case seemed hopeless and I most reluctantly decided that the test must be postponed. But then the Commissioner of the Patna Division, Mr. Oldham, who has so repeatedly assisted me by his advice, suggested that I try to line my pits with corrugated iron. The Superintending Engineer agreed that this was safe enough, if we could sink it to the depths required. I ordered rings and excavation was renewed. But it was well on in June before the operations could be started. The season's showers have meant delay, and as I write the well is not completed. The test must be postponed now after all! I cannot say, though, that our excavations have been wholly fruitless. Both they and our borings have brought to light stray broken potsherds at extraordinary depths, one at 53 feet below the surface of the ground. These potsherds seem a certain proof that my idea of sinkage must be right. For otherwise how explain their presence at these depths? They could have got to these positions by falling down a hole or by following slowly on some sinking object. No other explanation seems conceivable. But meanwhile though we are entitled to take courage from these scraps, the recovery of an actual statue is deferred.

Another point of interest and importance disclosed to us while searching for our minor circles is what appears to be the unexpected size of our pillard hall. It has been found that these subsidiary circles extend uninterruptedly to a point far beyond our established pillars on the east, and also far beyond those on the west. From this I can infer one thing alone, namely that pillars once existed here which now have sunk or been removed and left no trace. This is easily possible on the east at least. As we have seen above the Gupta people in their levelling destroyed the ash-stratum in this area. There thus were left no ashes here to form those funnels in the soil which served to locate pillars in the area west of this. The same thing may conceivably have happened on the west as well. But there the columns sinking have left traces after all. We find for instance circles of dark clay like our subsidiary circles, but of slightly larger size, in the position of the 14th row of pillars from the first known row along the eastern edge. No corresponding traces of main columns have been met yet on the east, but little of this area has been examined. It appears probable though that 15 was the total number of columns in our row instead of 10. And the occurrence of a brick wall east and west along the north side of our site at just the distance seemingly required for 15 columns tends towards confirmation of this theory.

Does this then tend to threaten the resemblance between our hall and the throne-room of Darius? On the contrary it appears if anything to strengthen it.

What has been said above about the use of Indian cubits instead of Achæmenian ones in regard to the spacing of the pillars stands as evident fact. Our pillars are ten Indian cubits each from each, the Persian pillars are ten Persian cubits. These are simple facts. But it will have been noticed probably that this equation of the varying cubits does not apparently apply to surface measurements. Precise exactitude is not yet possible, but such distances as can be ascertained are too nearly identical with the Persepolitan to admit of any difference in length of unit, supposing our terrace copied from the Persian one. This fact alone sufficed to raise a suspicion in my mind that possibly our hall would prove to have the same extent despite the greater closeness of the columns. The demonstrated range of our subsidiary circles bears this out, as does the recovery of evidence for a fourteenth row of columns. But this is favourable indeed to our hypothesis. With ten columns in the row, at 21 feet apart, the total distance between the extreme pillars is 189 feet at Persepolis. With 15 columns 15 feet apart, the distance between the same two points is 210 feet. The internal dimensions of the Persian hall are given by Fergusson as 225 feet and more. The parallelism between the two is thus sufficiently exact, and it becomes the more significant when we remember that with one exception the throne-room at Persepolis is the largest building of the ancient world. It is not as though the scale were a mere average one, which might be common to innumerable examples anywhere. The size has hitherto been held unique. If then our hall so closely duplicates it even in this regard, is not the assumption of a borrowing strengthened by the fact?

The final proof is still outstanding here as in so many other cases. But every present indication points this way. And be it noted that this greater size brings the position of our pillared hall into even better relation than before to the mound at Site No. 2. The resemblance was close enough for practical purposes before. It becomes closer still with a hall the same size as the Persian one.

Turning now to such trial measures as we have been enabled to carry out at our new sites, I will record first of all the fact that a trial trench begun on the north of Site No. 2 before the opposition of the land-owners was made known to me, had to be abandoned, and opportunity did not offer for a resumption of this work in this year under review. Site No. 2 thus lies out of our present reckoning altogether.

At Site No. 3 we were more fortunate. This is the mound whose external configuration agrees with such striking fidelity to the theory of a mound over such a building as the Persepolitan hypothesis would locate at this spot. The main body of the mound and even its southern lips are so given over to Muhammadan graves that no digging of any kind was possible in these portions of the site, which constitute of course the bulk of it. But the wide terrace on the north was under different ownership, and instead of being given over to graves was planted as a mango orchard. At first the owner very courteously permitted us to begin a few trial trenches at this spot, but subsequently this permission even was withdrawn, and it was not until into March that work could be undertaken even here with anything like serious intention. It will be obvious that this was far too late for us to accomplish much this season. I sank a series of parallel trial trenches running north and south, and these have enabled me to form some idea of the stratification here while preserving the actual strata. They show us two fairly superficial layers of brick remains, one of mediæval date apparently, the other possibly of Kushan times, while abundant indications have been met to prove that the original monument goes back to Mauryan times. This of itself is a matter of no small moment. There have been something like 23 centuries in which, if the position of this mound with relation to the others were mere accident, the accident in question might have occurred. The trial excavations show that this is not the case. There certainly was a Mauryan building at this spot, presumably contemporary with the pillared hall. This much of the general design then is assured as Mauryan, and this constitutes a clear step in advance, although it does not prove anything in regard to our main enquiry. We have numerous fragments of polished stone which must be Mauryan and a few of those exceptionally large and massive bricks assignable only to this period. And at a great depth, we have a belt of bright blue clay which yielded us the anticipated bits of wood in the one trial pit we were enabled to sink this year. The most striking feature of these fragments though, is the fact that at this site the Mauryan stone shows regularly flat surfaces and sharp right-angle corners. At the old site all our fragments had curved surfaces, showing them to be broken bits of monolithic columns. Here the conditions are radically different and our fragments seem more in the nature of facing stones. All of them are small, and most of them are wholly plain. Some few are carved, one with a very promising design which shows a vine scroll with a bunch of grapes. This is encouraging. And so too is another fragment with a single Brāhmī *Akshara,* the letter *ma,* with prefixed *anuswāra* reading therefore *mma,* to be exact. The form of character is very old, but one cannot make much out of a single letter. The phonetics of the case would seem to point to Prākrit rather than Sanskrit, but the question can be more profitably discussed when, if ever, further portions of the epigraph shall be recovered.

At least four other finds of interest at Site No. 3 must needs be mentioned here, although only two of them have bearing on our main enquiry, and neither one of these is in any way conclusive. The first are a number of small fragments of what seem to be a greenish-blue tile work. If we could get any pieces assignable with certainty as counterparts of those coloured tiles the Achæmenians used, it would be a point of no small interest. These scraps we have do not admit of such ascription now, but they may reasonably be looked on as encouraging.

The next find is one of larger sentimental interest, but no more conclusive than the first. It is stated in ancient writers that Darius had in his palace, overshadowing his couch, a golden vine. The Greek historians tell us Chandragupta also had golden vines in his own palace, festooned in his case round the pillars of the hall. If as would appear Site No. 3, by its correspondence with the palace of Darius, marks actually the site of Chandragupta's palace, this is the place where we should expect evidence for these golden vines if any were preserved. And whether it ultimately be found that we have such evidence or not, it is at all events interesting and singular in all the circumstances that, at precisely this site, we should already have what seem to be minute portions of a golden vine. That is to say, we have a copper wire of suitable thickness and general appearance for a sprig of vine, which preserves abundant evidence of having once been thickly covered with a pure gold leaf. We also have a further piece of copper which, although itself not showing any guilding, is shaped in striking resemblance to an actual leaf. It has a raised edge along the under side and seems to run gradually to a central tip at one end. It certainly could be a leaf and seems in all likelihood to have really been one, actually. While in addition to both gilded twig and leaf we have what seems a coiling tendril in bright billon wire. But fascinating as these fragments are, it would manifestly be absurd to claim that they prove anything. Like other of our finds, they are encouraging, but that is all one dares to say at present.

The third find was a hoard of Kushan copper coins, 52 in number. This is presumably the largest find of Kushan coins at so easterly a point as Patna. They have not yet been cleaned, however, and cannot individually be assigned as yet. Coins of Kadphises II. of Kanishka and Huvishka appear to be among the lot, but very few are now distinguishable. The majority are not in good condition.

The last find I need mention from Site No. 3 is perhaps the most striking of them all. It is a terracotta plaque, oval in shape measuring some five inches in its greatest length. The upper right-hand corner has been damaged, but otherwise its preservation is remarkable. It shows a most elaborate composition, with much delicate tracery of trees around the edge, with little bosses interspersed which may be little stupas. But interest centres in the main motif, which seems beyond all doubt to be a picture of the great Temple of Bodh Gaya. Within the temple, and visible through a high arched opening we see a seated figure of the Buddha. Above the arch the temple rises in quadruple tiers, with arches all along each tier, and rails between the tiers. The final or crowning member is of special interest, for it proves to be a regulation stupa with square receptacle above and five-fold *hti*. So far as I am aware, this is a wholly unexpected feature, and one of considerable interest in view of Cunningham's divergent restoration. Below, outside the actual temple, but beside it, are seen two standing figures, one to right and one to left, both nimbate. Are these the silver Bodhisattvas which the Chinese pilgrim mentions? They appear to be, so far as we can tell. They are evidently meant to stand not beside the temple but a little forward of it, while only around them both, so as to enclose them in the sacred precinct with the temple, runs a delightfully quaint representation of the ancient railing. The boundary of the actual compound, with its principal gate, is farther forward, but at about the distance of the railing, where it gives way before the actual shrine, we see a lofty column, like to those Asoka raised, which bears upon its crown an elephant. But more interesting than even this is the inscription which is traceable from the base of this pillar to the left. The lettering is very faint and not consecutively legible, but there can be no doubt but that it is Kharoshthī!

I will not hazard any speculation at this moment. But I may remind the reader that last year we found a fragment of one large stone epigraph which at first sight appeared to be Kharoshthi, but which could also be explained as Brāhmī in its damaged state. Was this perhaps Kharoshthi, after all? And what do Kharoshthī inscriptions and abundant Kushan coins at Pāṭaliputra signify?

No answer to this question is forthcoming now.

As regards the work at Site No. 4, the southern edge of the terrace, no very detailed report is called for at this stage. The work was begun extremely late in the season, (in early April) and has not advanced toward any finality as yet. It has aimed at determining whether the terrace was in Mauryan times bounded in any way by masonry or by a palisade, whether this ancient boundary corresponded to the lines observable upon the surface now, and whether the similarity to Persepolis extended to the detail of there being a projection south from the general southern edge. This latter point was held to be one of special interest because of the fact that on the southern face of this projection in Persepolis, Darius set up that important inscription of his which proclaims his authorship of the whole terrace. There seemed to be a remote possibility that if the Mauryan King did copy the Persepolitan plateau in such detail as is suggested by our present indications, he might perhaps have been moved to place an inscribed slab in this same position.

But it has been no easy task to locate the ancient boundary on this south side. Cultivation seems to have encroached upon the terrace in this particular region more than elsewhere. The surface lines, apart from this encroachment, were in startling harmony with those which Lord Curzon's plan records. There was a raised edge running south from our main terrace at exactly the spot where lay in Persepolis the western edge of the projection. But it was paralleled by a second higher ridge a few feet further east, and neither elevated area terminated to the south.

As regards the result of our exploration all I need now say is that the trench laid along what was the actual southern edge of our present platform has not as yet disclosed any corresponding boundary on lower levels. This is disappointing, but not discouraging. It is precisely in this part that there is most reason for apprehending that the ancient lines have been obscured by modern cultivation.

On following the projecting line which leads to the South no explanation of its existence as an elevated edge has yet been found. We may not have reached the necessary depth, or cultivation may have encroached here also to a slight degree. I cannot tell.

But in the trench which lay along this edge at a point some 30 feet or so south of our terrace edge, we came upon the remains of a massive wall of brick. The level of this wall is very low, and it is clearly of an ancient date. But the distance from Site No. 1 is so great, and the undulations of the surface are so incalculable, that it is not possible to say with much precision how the level corresponds to that of the Mauryan floor at the site of our first excavations. It cannot be doubted but what they are closely similar.

The wall in question at the point where first we met it was running east and west. It appeared then either to be the south limit of that projection we were searching for, or else the main south boundary to the terrace as a whole. The latter alternative did not seem probable, as it implied a larger amount of encroachment to the west than was expected. But in all events it was of course necessary to follow this wall.

So far we have traced it for about 100 feet east of the point first found. Here it appears to terminate, without either break or turning. A mass of *débris* lies to the east again, but no further continuation of the wall has yet been proved. There is, though, an extraordinary inclined plane of ancient brick rising from beneath this *débris* toward the north. It looks suggestive of wide steps sunken to a single slope. But it is not in visible connection with the ancient wall, and its position in the soil makes it seem doubtful if the two are really related. Further excavation here is requisite before the meaning of this inclined plane can be determined.

To the west of the point where the long wall was first encountered the wall was found to break down rapidly. We had expected a turning near this point running to the north. But although no actual wall continues west, *débris* occurs so far as we have gone, and two single courses of brick, in direct continuation of the alignment. How far this goes I cannot say. We see some 20 feet of it at present.

In order to ascertain whether these single courses extended far to the west, a trial trench was laid north and south at a point about 40 feet west of our established western terminal, and taken down across the same alignment. Here we were rewarded by surprising finds.

In what appears to be the same alignment we have a brick wall, whose top is only some 4 feet below the surface, but whose base goes down to 15 feet 6 inches. The north face of this wall is so rough and irregular as to suggest that it was never meant to meet the eye. The southern face is smooth and carefully dressed. From this southern face again extends a second wall, of equal depth to the former, which runs south in a slow and gentle curve for some 12 feet, where it meets a third wall east and west parallel to the first. This third wall constitutes one of the most remarkable pieces of ancient masonry that I have ever seen uncovered in this country. From its base it rises even in its present ruined state over 11 feet in height. The lower portion rises perpendicularly, but about midway each separate course is then recessed a trifle, so that the upper half inclines a little backwards towards the south. The finish of this northern face is perfect, and the mighty wall is most imposing as one stands above and peers down to its very base about which lie the permanent waters of the subsoil.

So far as we have been enabled to trace this wall this year, it runs some 30 feet to the west of our trench and then turns north. In this direction it then runs some 22 feet. Beyond this we have not been able to trace it, but a turning to the west appears probable from what we can see now.

Now this is most encouraging so far as we can see. It would appear to represent the ancient boundary wall of the old terrace. When we can determine its southern face and follow it throughout its course, we probably shall have our Mauryan terrace finally determined. But it is dangerous to give any guarantees as to what course an un-dug wall may be taken.

One important and also encouraging feature of the first long wall has been overlooked. The vertical sides of our north-south cuttings show that all along this wall the strata run from the north in quick descending curves above it. It is thus positive that in very ancient times this wall did mark the southern limit of something like a mound. And it is noticeable on the level of this wall itself that the soil north of it is just the ordinary reddish clay, while south of it the earth is black as in an ancient tank or other water-way. These points are strikingly in harmony with our theory. The stratigraphical evidence is just what we require.

One other trench may now be mentioned. The inscription of Darius lies, as said above, upon the southern face of his projecting terrace. The distance from the main western terrace edge is said to be 400 feet. As all my surface indications failed to point to any southern edge in this position, and as I wished to expedite recovery of any epigraph which might exist, I ventured to take my measurement of 400 feet from the west terrace edge and lay a trial trench then north and south. Nothing more than a forlorn hope lay behind this undertaking, but it seemed justified in all the circumstances.

By curious coincidence, if nothing more, this trench began almost directly to yield slabs of dressed stone in broken fragments such as seemed quite possible for an epigraph. No other trenches yielded similar ones. This yielded several. And two of these bear curious marks.

The tantalizing nature of these fragments is so in keeping with innumerable of our finds so far as to be fairly humourous. The pieces are both small, and certainty in regard to their significance is quite impossible. It is however sure that both are graven. No doubt can possibly exist as to that fact. But is it writing? If it is not writing, I cannot conceive what else it can be. It surely is not decorative work, it is too rude for that and neither piece displays a single curve. The one shows trace at varying intervals of six vertical lines. There seem to be two diagonals between these verticals, and one horizontal bar through the centre of one or more, and then a rough line skirting the edge of the whole fragment, seemingly a margin to the writing. The other fragment shows two single lines. One is an upright, vertical stroke, the other a right angle with its point against the vertical, but not touching it, as though we had a *K* with its two elements separate.

This is no Indian writing, certainly. Is it by any chance Cuneiform? The latter fragment might be very well. The former is more difficult to judge. Its finish is extremely rough and crude, and it cannot conceivably have formed a part of any careful or important epigraph. Rude chisellings are all they seem to be. But were these chisellings devoid of meaning? That seems somehow improbable to me.

The trench, however, has not yet disclosed the provenance of these stone fragments, nor have we any sign of any surface to which an epigraph could be affixed. It has though yielded us odd finds of interest, fragments of pottery with glazed or enamelled surfaces of green and blue and yellow, where the enamel, in the course of time, has quite disintegrated and is hard to pick from the embedding earth, and two gold coins. These are the first gold pieces our excavations have recovered, and it is matter of no little interest that both are of the Kushan type, one Vasuveda and one later King.

The Kushan evidences at Kumrahar appear of unexpected frequency.

In concluding this Report I must needs stress the fact that we are as yet upon the very threshhold of our work. The superficial and the deeper resemblances to the Persepolitan platform are actual, as I state them. But it is manifest that these resemblances may after all prove purely accidental. To my mind such a chain of accidents is well-nigh inconceivable, I must confess; but it would be unpardonably rash to claim that we have really confess; but it would be unpardonably rash to claim that we have really proved as yet that any Mauryan replica exists. It seems most highly probable as I go to press, but further excavation is imperative before we know for certain. The work is in its very infancy as yet.

D. B. SPOONER.

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